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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Variable, Temp. 10-4 (30-39). Tomorrow: Partly
Temp. 11-5 (53-45). LONDON: Rain, Temp. 9-5
(48-41). ROME: Overcast, Temp. 12-10 (54-50).
NEW YORK: Part. Temp. 5-3 (45-35).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMING PAGE.

Austria	10 S	London	51.09
Belgium	18 S.W.	Luxembourg	18 L.F.
Denmark	3 D.E.	Moscow	1 Dr.
Finland	11 S	Netherlands	1.25 F.W.
France	2 F.W.	Nigeria	4b E.
Germany	1.50 D.S.	Portugal	2.15 N.E.
Greece	10 S	Spain	10 E.
Ireland	15 D.S.	Sweden	2.35 S.E.
Italy	20 S.W.	Switzerland	1.50 S.W.
Japan	25 S.W.	Turkey	7.27
Korea	25 S.W.	U.S. Military (Eur)	40.25
Malaysia	1.2 S.W.	Yugoslavia	7.20 D.



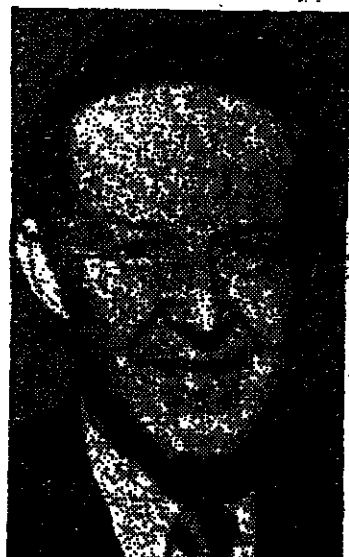
URBI ET ORBI—From the central loggia of St. Peter's Basilica, Pope Paul VI imparts his blessing to the city and the world before a vast crowd on Christmas Day.

Special Pilgrimage Door Unsealed

Papal Ceremony Opens 'Holy Year'

By Paul Hoffmann

ROME, Dec. 25 (NYT)—Pope Paul VI solemnly opened the 1975 "holy year" of the Roman Catholic Church last night, and in a



William Eberle

Eberle Quits As U.S. Trade Negotiator

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (WP).—President Ford accepted with deep "regret" yesterday the resignation of his top trade negotiator, William Eberle.

Mr. Eberle submitted his resignation last week and was asked to reconsider. But, as an exchange of letters released in Vail, Colo., showed yesterday, he nevertheless decided to leave the administration.

Mr. Eberle was understood to be unhappy with the White House reorganization and particularly with the fact that he would not have direct access to the President but would have to go through William Feltman, assistant to the President for economic affairs.

Mr. Eberle was appointed special representative for trade negotiations, with the rank of ambassador by President Nixon in November, 1971. He helped secure the trade bill through Congress and a spokesman said he has promised the legislators that he will do everything he can in terms of consulting and advising to make the transition as smooth as possible.

He has also given assurances that the negotiations will reflect a real working partnership between the executive and Congress. Debate on the trade bill showed that many members of Congress were concerned that they would not have a sufficient role in decisions on the reduction of tariffs and non-tariff trade barriers which will be the subject of the negotiations which are scheduled to resume in Geneva in February.

Mr. Eberle's successor has not yet been named. In his letter of resignation Mr. Eberle said he had wanted to return to private life for some time after three years in government service. But he told the President, "I will stand ready as a private citizen to continue to assist you in any way that I can."

Mr. Ford said in his reply to Mr. Eberle, "You deserve the heartfelt thanks of your fellow citizens and I want to take this opportunity to express my own admiration and gratitude."

midnight Christmas mass prayed for peace on earth.

Wielding a silver hammer, the 77-year-old Pontiff slowly tapped three times at an entrance to St. Peter's Basilica—the "Holy Door"—that had been closed and walled up since 1850.

Vatican workers removed the door frame with a set of pulleys as some masonry fell to the ground. Prelates washed the threshold and the door posts with blessed water and Pope Paul led a procession of clergy and selected members of the laity through the Holy Door into St. Peter's.

Hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of pilgrims are expected to walk through the Holy Door during the next 12 months.

Penance, Prayer
The ancient ceremony of the opening of the Holy Door, performed for the first time in a quarter of a century, inaugurated a "holy year" that the church describes as an event for penance, prayer and special divine grace.

In a Christmas message to the world, the Pope today praised Jesus as "the brother of all, the advocate of the poor, the friend of the lowly, the companion of the suffering, the redeemer of sinners—in a word, our Savior."

The Pontiff said that the church was imploring Jesus to impart his "life-giving blessing" to its "holy year."

Pope Paul spoke in Italian from the outer balcony of St. Peter's at noon today.

The first "holy year" visitors from abroad and many ordinary tourists were among a crowd, estimated at 30,000 persons, in St. Peter's Square when the Pope stepped out on the balcony at the end of an hour-long pontifical mass inside the church.

Legalized Abortion
Pope Paul's outdoor appearance was marred by an incident. Just as he started delivering his address, a small group of young people demonstrating for legalized abortion turned up and were at once manhandled by the police.

The demonstrators, not more than 30, had quietly walked along the broad Via della Conciliazione toward St. Peter's Square, stopping close to the line on the pavement that marks the boundary between Italian territory and the tiny state of Vatican City.

A few young men silently unfurled three white signs demanding, in black lettering, that Italy's rigorous legal ban on abortion be lifted.

Uniformed and plainclothes men of the Italian public security police immediately closed in on the group, snatched the signs and detained 12 men and a young woman.

Urbi et Orbi
At the end of his 10-minute speech, Pope Paul gave, his traditional blessing *Urbi et Orbi* (to the city and to the world). The papal address and benediction were relayed live over an international television hookup.

The 77-year-old Pontiff looked wan and fatigued during today's rites. He had retired at 2 a.m. after the ceremony of the unsealing of the Holy Door and subsequent mass.

Pope Paul proclaimed the "holy year" in May, 1973. He named spiritual renewal and reconciliation among all men as its themes and instructed bishops all over the world to prepare the observance by special devotions in their own dioceses.

Dignitaries Present

Cardinals, other high churchmen and ambassadors from foreign nations were present at the ceremony last night.

The Holy Door is one of the five entrances leading from the portico of St. Peter's Basilica into the interior of the church. Framed by ancient columns, the door, on the extreme right of the portico, had been closed and walled up since the end of the last "holy year" in 1850.

During the penitential rite surrounding the unsealing of the holy door, Pope Paul chanted the beginning of Verse 20, Psalm 117: "This is the gate of the Lord." A choir responded with the second part of the verse: "The just shall enter into it."

S. Africa Reports 4 Police Died in Rhodesian Clash

PRETORIA, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—Guerrillas have killed four members of the South African police force serving in Rhodesia and wounded a fifth, who is missing, the South African government announced last night.

The statistics were released two weeks after Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith announced that he had reached a cease-fire agreement with his country's black nationalist groups. There was no immediate official word as to when the clash occurred.

The South African announcement raised the possibility that some guerrilla groups operating in remote areas of Rhodesia had still not heard about the cease-fire.

In a statement issued on Dec. 20, Rhodesian forces headquarters acknowledged that the truce had not yet become fully effective. It listed several attacks said to have been carried out by the insurgents since Mr. Smith's announcement on Dec. 11.

Observers here felt the fact that the killings had not been reported before now suggested that the incident had taken place after the cease-fire announcement.

From Wire Dispatches
MELBOURNE, Dec. 25.—John Stonehouse, the British member of Parliament who was discovered in Australia yesterday, five weeks after he disappeared in Miami Beach, has appealed to the Australian government to be allowed to remain there to begin a new life, away from social pressures and blackmail threats.

Police said that Mr. Stonehouse entered Australia illegally. He was arrested here last night and will appear in the Melbourne City Magistrate's Court tomorrow. His wife was expected to arrive from London tonight.

Police said that no charges had been filed against the former Labor cabinet minister, who has retained an attorney, J.A. Patterson, to assist him.

Mr. Stonehouse, 48, sent a message to Prime Minister Harold Wilson giving business pressures and various blackmail attempts as the reasons for his disappearance.

The message, made public by the British consul general in Melbourne, said: "Please convey to the Prime Minister my regrets that I have created this problem. And to all others concerned."

U.S. Steel Cuts Price Rise 20%

But Level Is Still 7%-8% Increase

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (NYT).—In a surprise move, the United States Steel Corp. announced late Monday that it was reducing by about 20 per cent a series of price increases announced 10 days ago. The increases had been challenged by the Ford administration.

The action was taken shortly after two other major steelmakers raised prices on a wide variety of products to the levels previously announced by U.S. Steel.

With the reductions, U.S. Steel's prices on some major products are 7 per cent to 8 per cent higher than they were 10 days ago. Albert Rees, director of the government's Council on Wage and Price Stability, said that he was pleased with the action and that he hoped other companies that had recently announced price increases would reconsider them.

U.S. Steel said it would not increase the average level of its steel prices in the next six months unless forced to do so by "unforeseen major economic events."

Before the U.S. Steel announcement, the Bethlehem Steel Corp. and the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. had announced that they were raising prices on a wide variety of products. They said the increases, averaging 5 per cent to 6 per cent, would raise their prices to levels announced a week ago by U.S. Steel.

Bethlehem is the nation's No. 2 steel producer, and Wheeling-Pittsburgh is the ninth largest.

The partial rollback by U.S. Steel was not seen as a great victory for the Ford administration. It still left U.S. Steel with a new and substantially higher level of prices in place before the end of the year.

Some analysts have suggested that U.S. Steel raised prices this month in anticipation of price controls by the administration.

U.S. Steel said Monday that the partial rollback left it with an overall price increase of about 4 per cent. The increase, averaging 4 per cent, was applied to major products, such as plate and structural, which are used in the construction industry, were 7 per cent to 8 per cent, however, down from 10 per cent or more before the rollback.

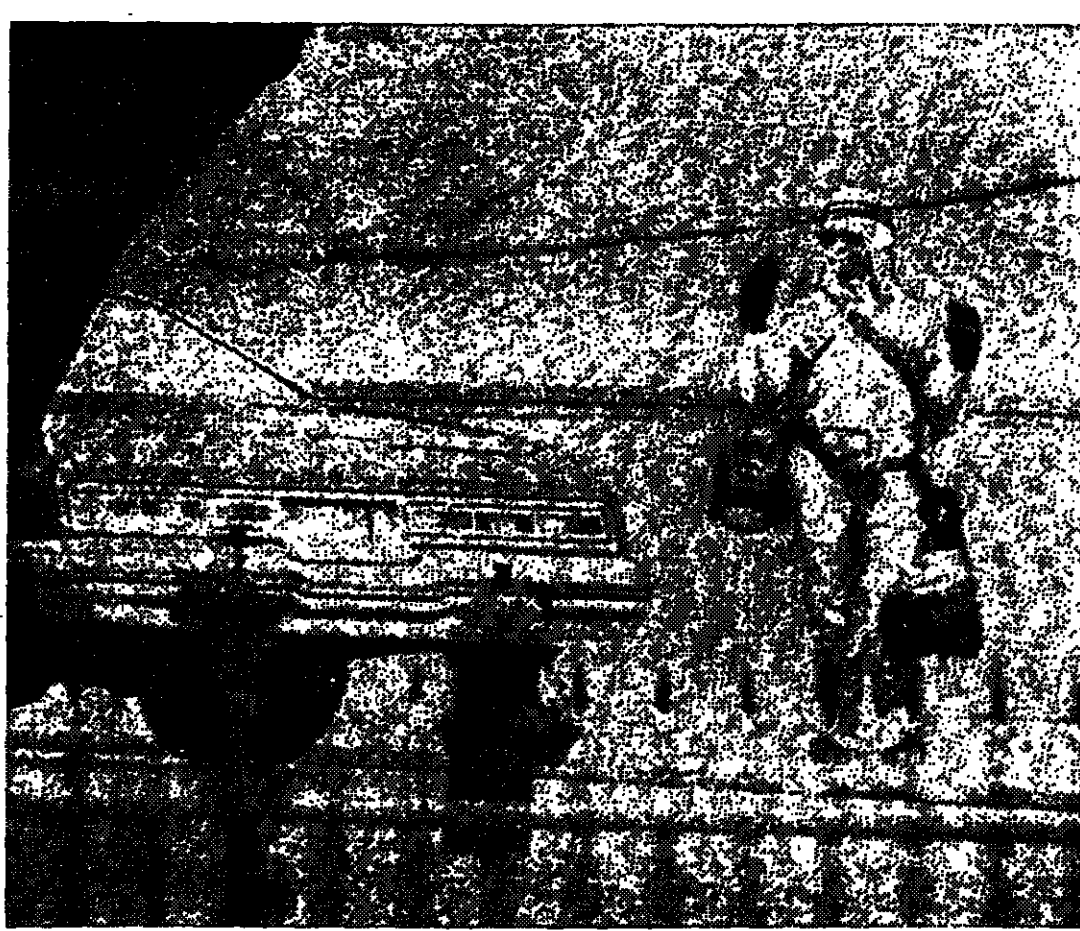
Edgar Speer, chairman of U.S. Steel, said about three-fourths of the price increases represented a catch-up of U.S. Steel's prices with those being charged by major competitors.

Mr. Speer said the decision to modify the price increases was made following conversations with Mr. Rees. The two men met Friday in Washington and Sunday in Philadelphia.

In his announcement, Mr. Speer said, "U.S. Steel is taking this action because of its sincere desire to aid the nation in its fight against double-digit inflation."

"The new prices fall far short of covering the higher costs that U.S. Steel has incurred in recent months," he said. The company said its previously announced prices were based on cost increases totaling \$20 a ton. It said the new lower price level would recover only 60 per cent, or \$12, of the higher costs.

Although industry costs have increased sharply, the industry's profits have also soared in recent months. U.S. Steel's net income for the quarter ended Sept. 30 rose 144.7 per cent over the year before. For the first nine months of 1974, income was up 109.4 per cent.



Man who crashed his car through a White House gate seen negotiating with police.

After Smashing Through Gate

'Bomber' Threatens White House

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (AP).—A man dressed in makeshift Arab garb and wired to what appeared to be explosive devices crashed a car through a White House gate this morning and drove to the front entrance. He surrendered four hours later.

A Secret Service spokesman said no explosives were found in the car, on the man or in two satchels connected to him by wires.

The Secret Service spokesman identified the man as Marshall H. Fields, about 25, son of a former State Department employee, Marshall L. Fields, who died in the spring. The Secret Service said the son's name was in their file of persons who had made threats about the President.

The tense drama by the portico where President Ford often greets foreign dignitaries occurred while the first family was 1,500 miles away on a skiing vacation in Vail, Colo.

In Vail, the President told

reporters that he had been briefed on the affair. Asked whether he thought White House security should be strengthened because of the incident, Mr. Ford said: "I cannot give a judgment on that until I get more details about it."

The Secret Service spokesman said the man surrendered after a local college radio station broadcast his demand for a meeting with the Pakistani ambassador to the United States, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan.

The spokesman said Fields, who claimed to be a Black Muslim, gave no indication why he wanted to talk to the ambassador.

A spokesman at the Pakistani Embassy said, "I've never heard of this man."

Gate Not Locked
The Secret Service said Fields crashed a sedan through a Pennsylvania Avenue gate that was closed but not locked at 7:07 a.m. He stopped the car about 10 feet from the front entrance to

the White House. At first, he appeared to be holding a stick of dynamite in his mouth. Later he removed it.

A block-long area around the White House was cordoned off by police.

Most of the time, as Fields negotiated with guards, he stood a few feet to the rear of the car, his hands in the air. Two satchels, connected to his body by wires, were on the ground beside him.

At one point, a woman, identified as his mother, was brought to the scene. Police also summoned an Arab-language interpreter to talk with him. Police said Fields appeared to be fluent in Arabic.

Fields wore a piece of white cloth over his head. It was tied to resemble an Arab head-covering.

Finally, Fields asked that his demand to meet with the Pakistani ambassador be broadcast over the Howard University radio station.

Wires Disconnected

Officials complied and a Secret Service spokesman said that as soon as Fields heard the broadcast on the car radio he reached inside the vehicle, pulled out a piece of white cloth and waved it. Then he disconnected the wires leading to the satchels and surrendered.

Fields was questioned by the Secret Service and then turned over to Washington police. Later, he was taken to a hospital for psychiatric observation.

A bomb squad removed the satchels and other material that Fields carried.

The Secret Service spokesman said Fields was not carrying any firearms.

He said that Fields had been involved in a previous incident in Washington but that he had no details on it.

He said Fields' mother had been located through registration plates on the vehicle. He said the license plate was from an Arab country but that he was not certain if it was Lebanon, where Fields had been a student.

using a British passport issued in London in the name of Joseph Arthur Markham. They said that he had established that Mr. Markham was dead and had obtained a copy of his birth certificate and used it to get a passport.

Mr. Patterson said today, "Mr. Stonehouse has been detained on a passport irregularity and there is no suggestion of any criminal charges being laid either here or from England."

"Mr. Stonehouse may possibly make an announcement tomorrow, possibly at the court, stating the reasons why he left the United Kingdom and came to Australia."

Applies to Remain
"He'd like to remain in Australia. After he arrived he filed an application to remain under the name in his passport, Markham. He has already made an application that he wants to stay in Australia."

"Since Mr. Stonehouse's disappearance under circumstances suggesting that he had drowned, the British have been intrigued by lively press speculation over the reasons. At various times, he

Ex-Chief Denies CIA Illegal Role

Helms Disclaims Domestic Spying

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The State Department said yesterday that Richard Helms, former director of central intelligence who is now ambassador to Iran, had categorically denied that the CIA conducted any "illegal" domestic spying under his leadership.

The denial by Mr. Helms was reported by Robert Anderson, a State Department spokesman, as controversy continued to grow over the spying allegations.

The spokesman said that Mr. Helms, who will arrive in Washington in about a week on pre-arranged home leave, had telegraphed his denial in response to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's request for a report. Mr. Helms headed the CIA from 1966 to December, 1972.

Meanwhile, James Angleton, the head of the CIA's Counterintelligence Department, announced that he was resigning because of "police state" interference of the agency in domestic affairs.

'Usefulness Ended'

Mr. Angleton, who has served 31 years with U.S. intelligence, said at his Virginia home: "I have submitted my resignation. My usefulness has ended."

"I do not know what I will do but I think there should be a full investigation," he said of the domestic spying allegations.

Mr. Angleton, who has been publicly linked to the spying, was quoted as saying that he agreed with some of the allegations that were reported by The New York Times (12T, Dec. 23).

Times quoted well-placed government sources as saying the CIA had violated its charter by mounting a major, illegal intelligence operation during the Nixon administration against the anti-war movement and other dissident groups in the United States. Intelligence files on at least 10,000 American citizens were compiled, the sources said.

'Something to It'
There is "something to it," Mr. Angleton said.

Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., the chairman of the intelligence subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, said in a television interview yesterday morning: "There's been an overstepping of bounds" by the CIA. "You might call it illegality in terms of exceeding their charter," Rep. Nedzi said.

Mr. Anderson, the State Department spokesman, said that Mr. Helms had "categorically denied that under his stewardship the CIA conducted illegal domestic operations against anti-war activists or dissidents, or that any unit to do such was created under him as director."

Mr. Anderson also announced that Mr. Kissinger expected to receive a report on the alleged domestic spying from W.L. Am Colby, the current CIA director, and would forward it to President Ford. Mr. Ford, who is on vacation at Vail, Colo., said today that he expected to receive the report tomorrow.

Word of Mr. Angleton's designation became known late Monday. Well-informed sources told The Times that Mr. Colby had met with Mr. Angleton last Friday and requested that he end his 31-year intelligence career.

In a telephone interview with The Times yesterday, Mr. Angleton, who said he had not slept the previous night, accused The Times of "helping out the KGB [Soviet intelligence service] a great deal" by publishing his name and title in its dispatch.

"You've done them a great favor," he said.

Asked repeatedly about alleged wrongdoing, Mr. Angleton acknowledged that "I've got problems."

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Missing MP, Discovered in Australia, Wants to Stay There

"My wish was to release myself from the incredible pressures being put on me, particularly in my business activities and various attempts at blackmail."

"I considered, clearly wrongly,

that the best action I could take was to create a new identity and attempt to live a new life away from these pressures."

"I suppose this can be summed up as a brainstorm, or a mental

breakdown, I can only apologize to you and all the others who have been troubled by this business."

Police said that Mr. Stonehouse entered Australia at Melbourne



John Stonehouse (center), British member of Parliament, under arrest in Australia.



James Angleton outside his home in Arlington, Va.

Ethiopia Acts On Security In Asmara

Clashes With Rebels Reported Continuing

(Continued from Page 1)
throughout Ethiopia, but the streets of Asmara were deserted as soon as darkness fell.
Today was a normal working day in Ethiopia, whose Christian population celebrates Christmas on Jan. 6, in accordance with the Julian calendar.
In last night's announcement of the seven murders, Radio Asmara also said that a man and two women had been injured.

Nine Arrested
The radio also announced the arrest of nine persons for opposing the policy of Ethiopia's military rulers, who last week said that they would turn Ethiopia into a socialist state with a one-party system, direct government control of most of the economy and collective farms on government land.

In the absence of official word on who was responsible for the seven killings, Asmara was rife with rumors.
A theory said the seven might have been victims of disputes between the two Eritrean guerrilla groups, the predominantly Moslem Nationalist Eritrean Liberation Front and the Marxist-oriented Popular Liberation Front. There was also speculation that rebel elements might be eliminating Eritreans they feared could betray secessionist activities to the authorities. Another theory suggested that commandos of the 2d Division, had, in revenge for the grenade attacks, retaliated against persons they suspected of being involved with the liberation movements.

Helms Denies CIA Operation

(Continued from Page 1)
lems." He explained his domestic activities this way:
"A mansion has many rooms and there were many things going on during the period of the (anti-war) bombings. I'm not privy to who struck John."
Mr. Angleton was in charge of routing out foreign espionage agents in the United States.

Rep. Nedzi's televised interview was the first public confirmation that any domestic wrongdoing had been committed by the CIA.

"But the question of whether there's any ground for criminal prosecution still remains," Rep. Nedzi said. "I'm not aware of anything in the statute which sets up the agency that provides for criminal sanctions."

Rep. Nedzi, who is known to have discussed the domestic spying allegations at length last week with Mr. Colby, noted that "the information which was given me does not square with the information that has appeared in the allegations and the wider implications of the stories that are circulating presently."

He said he planned to call Mr. Colby to testify during hearings into the CIA's domestic activities.
Additional planned hearings were announced yesterday by Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, whose Senate Government Operations subcommittee met for two days earlier this month to hear testimony about revamping congressional oversight of the CIA.

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Burma Tense, Quiet Under Martial Law

After Riots Directed At Ne Win Regime

By Bernard Weinraub
RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 25 (NYT).—By dusk, Rangoon is a silent capital. Birds swirl around the golden-roofed pagodas and mongrels howl, but the streets are empty and eerily quiet.

A curfew starts every day at 10 p.m. and ends at 4 p.m. "Everyone is scared," a Chinese businessman said.

"The tension is here," an Asian diplomat commented, "and it will remain. Something will happen in one year, two years, whenever. It can't go on like this."

A Burmese, sitting in his home, said: "Three years ago no one would have dared to protest or talk against the government. Now everyone is resentful and grumbling among themselves. Prices have doubled in the last year. The only way to survive is to buy and sell on the black market. People are bitter."

Student Riots

Early this month, the government of President Ne Win imposed martial law and a curfew in Rangoon after student riots. The demonstrators were protesting the government's failure to pay homage to U Thant and grant what they considered a fitting burial spot to the former UN secretary-general.

Mr. Thant, who died of cancer Nov. 25 in New York, was a political ally of U Nu, the exiled former premier, who was ousted by the current regime.

The issue of Mr. Thant's burial turned into a fierce protest by students and Buddhist monks against the regime of Mr. Ne Win. Unemployment among college graduates, the lack of free speech, the 100-per-cent increase in consumer prices during the last two years, corruption among civil servants and the black market in almost everything.

According to an official account, nine persons were killed and 74 wounded in the riots, which were crushed by security forces. Unofficial estimates range as high as 50 to 70 dead. As many as 3,000 students and monks are believed to be in jail.

"Way to Socialism"

Mr. Ne Win has been in power more than 12 years—longer than any other head of state in Southeast Asia. He has sought to shape his own "Burmese way to socialism," resulting in the virtually complete nationalization of industry and business above the level of sidewalk stands.

The economy is the verge of collapse, partly because farmers have found it unprofitable to sell rice to the government at the low incentives offered.

Furthermore, industries have been placed in the hands of army colonels and production, formerly in the hands of Indian and Chinese businessmen, is crippled.

At this point, the President, 68, seems firmly in control, largely because his carefully selected military chiefs are loyal to the government. Soldiers with automatic weapons are seen almost everywhere—on streets, in front of banks, at government offices and in schools.

250 Released

RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 25 (AP).—Authorities have announced the release of 250 persons arrested during the riots. Special courts have so far sentenced 198 persons to prison terms ranging from three to five years.

Missing British MP Turns Up in Australia

(Continued from Page 1)

was linked to the Mafia, a Czechoslovak spy ring and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

It all became so intriguing that Mr. Wilson wanted to try to clear up some of the mystery surrounding his labor party colleague. The Prime Minister denied that Mr. Stonehouse was a spy for the Communists or an agent of the CIA.

As the story unfolded yesterday, it appeared that Mr. Stonehouse had planned for some time to attempt to build a new life for himself.

When he went to Miami, he explained to friends that it was in pursuit of a business deal. He checked into a hotel, talked with officials of a bank, put on his bathing trunks, walked to the beach and disappeared.

According to Australian authorities, he went to Melbourne on Nov. 27, seven days after he disappeared, then left the next day for Singapore and Denmark, before returning to Australia on Dec. 10.

Looking for Lucan

Australian police said that they picked up his trail on his return but added that they were uncertain whether he was the missing member of Parliament or the missing Lord Lucan, who disappeared after the murder of his children's nurse and an attack on his wife in their London home. Police in Britain have been searching for Lord Lucan for weeks.

Australian police suggested that someone outside knew of Mr. Stonehouse's whereabouts because, during his stay in Melbourne, he went frequently to the central post office, apparently to pick up mail. The police also



BETHLEHEM SECURITY—Israeli security forces searching the handbag of a woman pilgrim at the Church of the Nativity. Everyone entering churches was searched. Security was the strictest of the seven Christmases that the Israelis have occupied the city.

No Incidents in Bethlehem; Israeli Troops Relax Guard

BETHLEHEM, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Israeli troops today relaxed their guard over this town, where a sparser-than-usual Christmas pilgrim crowd went unmolested by Arab guerrillas who had wanted them to stay away.

A total of 4,000 visitors reached St. Catherine's Church, part of the Church of the Nativity complex, and Manger Square, where they watched a telecast of the midnight mass at the Vatican. Only a few hundred stragglers remained today for morning mass, guarded by bored Israeli paratroopers in full combat gear.

No incidents were reported during the 36 hours of Bethlehem ceremonies, but 1,200 teen-age visitors from Britain and Germany, who arrived at Haifa port aboard two ships, planned to leave after a single day's stopover in response to the guerrilla threat, sources in Nazareth said.

Prompted by a Palestinian warning that tourists were vulnerable to attack so long as Israel controlled the West Bank of Jordan, security forces subjected worshippers entering the church to body searches for the first time in the strictest surveillance since the 1967 Middle East war.

"It doesn't seem much like Christmas with all the soldiers and the guns pointed at you," said Kathy Stapleton, 19, a student from East Lansing, Mich. "Not that it bothers me, I realize they have to take these precautions," she said.

"The bus" was not bad this year," said George Prell, a souvenir shop owner, whose brother is mayor of this half-Christian, half-Moslem town in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

"You know, last year, Christmas came just a while after the war and that hurt everything around here. This year it's better," he added.

As the bells of St. Catherine's pealed for the start of morning high mass, a museum sounded his call to worship from the minaret of the Mosque of Omar on the other side of Manger Square. For the first time in 34 years, the Muslim Feast of the Sacrifice coincided with Christmas.

Guerrillas Shelled

TEL AVIV, Dec. 25 (AP).—Israel and Lebanon declared an

Filipinos Told Not to Waste Rice at Nuptials

MANILA, Dec. 25 (UPI).—In a conservation move, the spiritual leader of more than 35 million Philippine Roman Catholics has banned the practice of showering newly married couples with rice.

The Most Rev. Jaime Sin, Archbishop of Manila and head of the Catholic Bishops Conference, called on parish priests to help the government save rice for the needy.

He appealed to them to "prohibit... the pagan practice of throwing rice at newly wedded couples." The practice is a holdover from fertility rites of ancient times.

London Is Uneasy but Defiant Over Series of IRA Bombings

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Dec. 25 (NYT).—Londoners are reacting to the series of bombings with a mixture of unease and defiance. It is not a city gripped in fear.

Indeed, given the spontaneous singing in many pubs over holiday drinks and the throngs of shoppers walking past damaged shops on Oxford Street, the bombings would appear on the surface to have made little impact.

(The IRA declared an 11-day cease-fire effective at midnight Sunday. So far, the IRA has observed its truce and the bombings have stopped.)

But there is a growing sense of concern over the random nature of the bombings, which have gone off in pubs, stores, automobiles and mail boxes. They have had an effect on the daily life of many.

"I try to look for suspicious cars," said a woman walking down St. John's Wood High Street. "There is no way of telling, of course. But if something looks a bit odd, I try to remember the number plate."

At some stores, shoppers are now asked to open their bags for inspection. In many theaters, too, women are asked to show the

contents of their pocketbooks. In a few pubs in the West End, even regular customers are frisked, a procedure not welcomed by all.

Searched at Pub

"I went into a pub I've been going to for years," a young man said. "They asked me to hold out my arms so they could search me. I'm not going to stand for that in a place where I'm supposed to be known. I went elsewhere."

Some producers of West End plays reported that attendance has dropped since the intensified campaign in England by the Irish Republican Army. One said that the bombings in recent days his business had declined by more than 50 per cent.

In the suburbs of London, several women said they were wary of coming into the city and were limiting their shopping to local stores. Mrs. Rita Foster, 59, a doctor's receptionist, said she drove by Oxford Street the other night and "pretty near froze with worry until we were well past it."

War Memories

"In 1940, I was in Birmingham when Hitler was dropping all the bombs," she said. "I saw craters and once spent six weeks in shelters at night. We never changed into night clothes. It seems worse now, because in the war you had the sirens, the sirens and the airplanes."

The recollections of British spirit during World War II tend to shape the reactions of many and contribute to a sense of defiance and determination to stand up to the bombers. When a telephone building was bombed the other night, for example, an operator, Henry Fain, rushed out with his headscarf on to say, "If Hitler didn't stop us working, I'm damn sure these people can't either."

Only Shots in Ulster

BELFAST, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—A Christmas truce called by the Irish Republican Army appeared to be holding today in Northern Ireland.

The 11-day truce went into effect at midnight Sunday. No major incidents have yet been reported, although some shots have been fired.

Last night, more than 100 prisoners and detainees were released on parole for the Christmas period, government sources said.

The release of detainees, along with an end to arrests by British troops in Northern Ireland, were among the conditions laid down by the IRA for its truce.

But the British minister in charge of Northern Ireland's affairs, Merlyn Rees, said last week that no promises had been given to the IRA.

Cyclone Tears Into Darwin; About 50 Dead

20,000 Are Homeless In Australian City

CANBERRA, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—A four-hour cyclone devastated Australia's northern port city of Darwin early today, leaving about 50 persons dead and half of its population of 40,000 homeless.

Hundreds of persons were injured when the first winds of 125 miles an hour hit the town. Hundreds of homes were leveled, roofs were ripped off the main hospital and many other buildings. Ships ran aground or were sunk, cars were overturned and power lines were blown down.

Many of the dead were motorists driving home from Christmas Eve parties.

The city was left without electricity or drinking water. The National Disaster Organization said 44 persons were already listed as dead.

Trapped Bodies

Some of the dead were found trapped in their cars by places of metal roofing or timbers.

A pilot who flew over Darwin said later that the area near the airport was the worst hit. He described the city as a scene of devastation.

The harbor area was also badly hit, with many vessels sunk or aground. Acting Prime Minister Jim Cairns said in a statement here: "It's a national disaster."

Reports from Darwin were still scant, but Philip Cairns, Mr. Cairns's son and private secretary, said the death count was 50.

Communications with the outside world had been cut off for several hours but messages were now being received here.

The navy has canceled shore leave for sailors in Sydney and is assembling a task force to sail north relief teams and supplies. Air force planes began delivering medical supplies, food and clothing as soon as Darwin airport reopened.

Shipping casualties in the harbor included two navy patrol boats—one ran aground and the other was reported to have sunk after its magazine blew up when it collided with a wharf. Two freighters were also reported aground.

Darwin was devastated by a cyclone in 1897 and again in 1937.

Thousands of homeless poured into hastily set-up refugee camps today and authorities investigated the possibility of arranging their evacuation from Darwin, the state radio said.

The cyclone tonight was reported to be heading south through desolate country in the Northern Territory and slowly toward the coast.

But a report said that the missing town of Katherine, 230 miles southeast of Darwin, was in the cyclone's path.

Whitlam Reacts

LONDON, Dec. 25 (AP).—Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, in Britain on a European tour, said today nothing would be spared to aid the victims.

But he does not intend to cancel his tour to return home, an aide in London said.

Mr. Whitlam sent a telegram to the mayor of Darwin expressing "profound shock at this gross and unseasonal calamity."

He said Darwin, the only Australian city to suffer extensive damage by the Japanese in World War II, had been ravaged by one of Australia's worst natural disasters.

He pledged his government's "firm and unswerving effort to rebuild Darwin and relieve suffering."

Greek Opposition Assails Draft of New Constitution

ATHENS, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Greece's proposed new constitution, granting the president of the republic wide-ranging authority, has provoked strong criticism from opposition parties.

The Center Union New Forces party of George Papandreu, the main opposition in parliament to the new Democratic Center party, said that "the draft is unacceptable, it humiliates parliament, shows contempt for the democratic conscience of the Greek people and makes the president excessively powerful wherever and whenever he wishes."

Under the new draft, approved Monday by the Cabinet, the president can appoint and dismiss the premier, dissolve parliament and veto legislation. The veto can be overridden, however, by a three-fifths majority in parliament.

Andreas Papandreu, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, said that the new charter was "totalitarian, under a parliamentary mantle." The Communist party said that the new constitution was "reactionary, undemocratic and outdated."

Theodorakis Rans

ATHENS, Dec. 25 (AP).—Certain revolutionary songs by leftist composer Mikis Theodorakis have been banned by the Greek armed forces radio and television networks, because they contained rebellious themes, a spokesman for the networks said yesterday.

Under the former military-supported regime, which collapsed in July, all Theodorakis music was banned.

S., Panama Said to Be Near

Agreement on Canal Zone

By Marlene Simons

PANAMA CITY, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Panama's apparent American concession to surrender jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone at the end of five years has led to predictions by an authoritative source that a New U.S.-Panama canal treaty will be signed for signature early next year.

exchange. Panama has agreed to a continued U.S. military presence in the Canal Zone, source said, although the two sides are still negotiating long American troops can stay there.

These are the two main points that have held up progress in negotiations since they were made in June, 1971. An agreement next spring would bring to end nearly 10 years of sporadic talks, stalemates and angry exchanges between the United States and Panama.

N Is Criticized
by Ex-Senator on
S. Delegation

ACRAMENTO, Dec. 25 (AP).—Former Sen. Thomas Kuchel, who felt "indignation and strain" as a U.S. delegate to recent sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, said the world body seriously hurt by events like the appearance of Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the barring of South Africa from the General Assembly and what he called a "rule" against Israel.

Kuchel, a Republican senator from California from 1953 to 1969, was interviewed by a local paper.

Kuchel said some Asian, Arab and Communist "saboteurs" sidestepped UN tradition and the UN charter and a record which, "I think, is the cause of international disharmony and undermines respect for the UN."

Sparkman Criticizes UN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP).—Incoming chairman of the U.S. Foreign Relations Committee has criticized the UN and said "We are going to have to look at it very carefully."

Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., in a radio interview: "I think the United Nations has been badly off the track during the last few years. We have already cut support of the United Nations. I think we are going to have to look at it very carefully and see if it all along."

I Spill Spreads
over Wider Area
Japanese Sea

KYOTO, Dec. 25 (NYT).—The oil spill in Japan's history moved to spread through the sea today, polluting an area more than 80 miles long and 20 miles wide.

Damage to fisheries and damage to the huge oil slick. It was advancing about half an hour, was already said to be more than 320 miles long.

The spill occurred Thursday at the mouth of the Mitsubishi Oil Co. in Misushima, midway between Osaka and Hiroshima. Many officials have offered explanation of how the leak occurred. But the local fire department has suggested that it was caused by a "partial error" on the part of the refinery.

There has also been speculation that the soft sludge-like substance beneath an oil tank gave way. The refinery was built on reclaimed land from the sea. It is 11.3 million gallons of oil believed to have spilled. The spill is said to divide the sea. It is said to divide the sea. It is said to divide the sea.


mos-699 Launched

SCOW, Dec. 25 (AP).—The Soviet Union yesterday launched the 99th Cosmos satellite. Tass said no details of the satellite's mission.

Traditional SCOTCH with age appeal

HOUSE OF LORDS

8 years old




NEW STRATEGIC BOMBER—Destined to replace the B-52, the U.S. Air Force B-1 making first test flight at Edwards Field near Los Angeles. It flew for about 75 minutes.

B-1 Bomber Makes Its Maiden Flight in California

PALMDALE, Calif., Dec. 25 (AP).—The B-1 bomber has been flown for the first time, beginning a two-year period of tests in which the Air Force will determine if a fleet of B-1s would be worth their high cost—now about \$78 million each.

On its maiden flight Monday, the four-engine plane "performed

and responded exactly like we have seen in simulation," test pilot Charles Beck Jr. said. "It is up to and equal to all the predictions made for it."

After taking off from Palmdale airport, where the assembly plant of its builder, Rockwell International, is located, the B-1 stayed aloft for about an hour and 15 minutes. It landed at nearby

Edwards Air Force Base, where it will be kept for further testing. Mr. Beck, who was accompanied by a co-pilot and flight engineer, said there were no problems with the 1,400-mile-an-hour plane, "except for a few minor discrepancies that you would expect on any first flight." The B-1 reached only a purposely low 210 mph during the flight.

World Leaders' Direct Talks
Disconcert Diplomats, Press

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Dec. 25 (NYT).—The growing trend for direct personal contacts among Western leaders has disconcerted diplomats and the press, making it harder for many officials and diplomats as well as newsmen to obtain needed information.

A number of French and West German diplomats are complaining—as American diplomats have complained throughout the Kissinger years—that they are being kept in the dark by their own governments.

The recent NATO meeting in Brussels and the European summit conference in Paris were cited by some officials as examples of the problem. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said at a news conference at the end of the meeting of foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization two weeks ago that it was "the best NATO session I have attended."

"The new format of restricted sessions makes for a better dialogue and less formal statements," he said. "I recognize it also makes for more erratic briefings, since not all delegations interpret the restrictions in a similar manner, and we will have that straightened out by the next meeting."

That was a diplomatic account of an angry dispute over information policy during the session. Mr. Kissinger had proposed "restricted sessions" with all but one of the ministers' aides excluded and the usual press briefings afterward limited to statements of "discretion." The ministers agreed to have only two aides present, excluding their press secretaries.

Apparently Mr. Kissinger understood "discretion" to mean a refusal to tell the press what was said. "I recognize it also makes for more erratic briefings, since not all delegations interpret the restrictions in a similar manner, and we will have that straightened out by the next meeting."

Sirhan Is Hoping
To Go Free Soon

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Sirhan Sirhan, serving a life term for the assassination of Sen. Robert Kennedy in 1968, says that he is hopeful that he may be cleared of the murder conviction and given his freedom soon.

Sirhan issued a Christmas message from San Quentin Prison through his attorney expressing his gratitude for recent calls for an investigation of the theory that a second gun fired the bullet that lodged in Kennedy's brain and caused death.

Former New York Rep. Allard Lowenstein and others have called for ballistics tests to determine whether the bullet removed from Kennedy's head came from Sirhan's pistol. The demands for reopening the case are based mainly on a 1970 report by a Pasadena ballistics expert, who challenged the ballistics work performed by the Los Angeles Police Department.

TWA, Swissair to Cut
North Atlantic Traffic

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (UPI).—The State Department announced Monday that Trans World Airlines and Swissair have agreed to reduce their traffic on transatlantic flights between the United States and Switzerland next summer by more than 25 percent compared with the summer of 1973.

The reduction of excess capacity in the transatlantic market is part of President Ford's seven-point action program to assist the U.S. international airline industry.

Rockefeller Picks
Woman as Aide

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Vice-President Rockefeller has announced the appointment of Ann Whitman, his long-time personal secretary, to serve as his chief of staff. Mrs. Whitman, 62, is believed to be the first woman to serve in such a high-ranking post on a vice-presidential staff.

Mrs. Whitman served eight years as personal secretary to President Eisenhower and joined Mr. Rockefeller in 1961 during his first term as governor of New York. She later became his executive secretary.

Two Votes Give
N.H. Election
To Republican

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 25 (UPI).—New Hampshire has reversed the results of a recount of a U.S. Senate race and awarded Republican Rep. Louis Wyman a two-vote victory over Democrat John Durkin.

Mr. Durkin said he would appeal directly to the Senate. The decision by New Hampshire's three-man Ballot Law Commission completed a review of the Senate race, a 26-day procedure which has been interrupted by state and federal court action by both candidates.

Final official figures gave Rep. Wyman 110,926 votes to Mr. Durkin's 110,924. The two-vote margin is believed to be the narrowest in a Senate election.

At the present rates of distribution and anticipated spoilage, this means that 156,500 tons of the total stockpile of 185,000 tons—have been wasted in the next four years or so.

"Some people don't want to give up their stocks. They say, 'What the hell happens when a big boom comes?'" one Civil Preparedness official said.

But that fear seems to have faded in most places. Some pressure for giving up the stocks has actually come from department stores wanting to free basement storage space for other purposes.

By far the biggest donations have come from New York City, which would also presumably be a prime target in the kind of all-out nuclear war which was envisioned when the food was stored.

View Not Shared by Press
Ford Said to Have Impressed
World Leaders During Talks

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Dec. 25 (NYT).—The foreign leaders who have met with President Ford in recent months say they have been impressed with his honesty, his personal warmth and his grasp of the issues.

A survey by New York Times correspondents in West Germany, Canada, Israel, Japan, the Soviet Union and France shows that the impression Mr. Ford left with the men who lead these nations is generally more favorable than the one reflected in the press.

All of them recognize that they will be dealing with him for at least the next two years and possibly longer. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, according to his press aide, Klaus Bolling, thinks the President will grow into his new responsibilities.

While this shows that the impression Mr. Ford left with the men who lead these nations is generally more favorable than the one reflected in the press, it also shows that the impression Mr. Ford left with the men who lead these nations is generally more favorable than the one reflected in the press.

Ann Whitman

The glow of the first contacts between the new President and his foreign counterparts is tempered somewhat by the fact that only with Mr. Brezhnev and with the French President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, did Mr. Ford have much serious negotiating to do. The other visits were mainly to get acquainted.

When there were differences—such as the Russians on the complex problems of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and with the French on an international energy policy—the foreign leaders regarded Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as the expert.

150,000 Tons Available in U.S.

Fallout-Shelter Food Supply
Could Spoil—Or Aid Starving

By Andrew Wilson

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25 (UPI).—More than 150,000 tons of packaged food appears destined to spoil in fallout shelters around the United States in the next few years.

If it happens, it will not be because the U.S. government still adheres to a policy of keeping fallout shelters amply stocked with food as a precaution against nuclear attack. That policy was abandoned in the late 1960s.

High-nutrient biscuits and canned carbohydrate supplements had been stockpiled in shelters mostly between 1962 and 1964.

These foodstuffs, which are tinned, boxed, cartoned and crated—ready to ship and ready to eat—have greatly exceeded their originally anticipated shelf-life of five years. The time is running out on when they are fit for human consumption.

Already 150,000 tons of the food have spoiled, according to the U.S. Defense Civil Preparedness Agency. Nutritional experts at the CARE relief organization predict that the remainder will be good for only two to four more years.

Food Donated

With the cooperation of Civil Preparedness, since 1970 scores of communities—the owners of the shelters in their local fallout shelters—have donated food from their stocks through relief agencies to areas of the world faced with natural catastrophes and widespread starvation.

"We'd sure rather see people eat this than have it fed to hogs," said James Burns, director of the Financial and Material Assistance Division of the agency.

But the dent that voluntary efforts have made on the total stockpile has been small, according to agency records.

Only 13,500 tons—or 8 percent of the total stockpile of 185,000 tons—have been distributed, these records show. The remaining 150,000 tons of still-edible food could feed 10 million people for 60 days, according to government sources.

At the present rates of distribution and anticipated spoilage, this means that 156,500 tons of the total stockpile of 185,000 tons—have been wasted in the next four years or so.

"Some people don't want to give up their stocks. They say, 'What the hell happens when a big boom comes?'" one Civil Preparedness official said.

But that fear seems to have faded in most places. Some pressure for giving up the stocks has actually come from department stores wanting to free basement storage space for other purposes.

By far the biggest donations have come from New York City, which would also presumably be a prime target in the kind of all-out nuclear war which was envisioned when the food was stored.

Money and Logistics

Like almost all other cities that have made big donations, New York has the advantage of being a port.

The big problem in getting the food out has been money, coupled with logistics and a lack of awareness that these small mountain of food are desperately needed, experts agreed.

Some problems are illustrated by the case of Hannibal, Mo., near St. Louis. There the City Council recently voted to give its entire stock of 10 tons from 18 fallout shelters to hungry people anywhere in the world.

The town was uncertain whether it actually owned the food and could give it away until the office of a Missouri senator investigated the matter. Then the city fathers wondered where the food should go to do the most good and how it could be shipped.

Vladivostok Arms Pact
Is Supported by Teller

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—Physicist Edward Teller, known as the "father of the hydrogen bomb," said in an article published this week that he supports the U.S.-Soviet tentative agreement on nuclear arms.

Dr. Teller wrote in U.S. News & World Report magazine that the 2,400-missile ceiling reached at the Vladivostok summit meeting between President Ford and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev was "an essential step toward eliminating a disadvantage that might have become dangerous for the free world. It has become obvious that Russia is ahead of us in nuclear arms."

everybody in the country had forgotten this food," he said. But the mechanism depends largely upon the efforts of volunteer and private groups working without public money, Mr. Burns said.

Civil Preparedness officials report that in many instances trucking firms have volunteered to move the food to ports. In other instances volunteer groups of private citizens have done it.

The U.S. government supports the direct shipment of the food only through the Agency for International Development, a branch of the State Department. Its biggest contribution is in paying ocean freight.

It also makes some payments to such voluntary relief agencies as CARE to help mobilize resources in emergencies caused by such natural catastrophes as the hurricane and floods that ravaged Honduras this fall.

Dispute on Busing
In Boston Called
'Critical' Issue

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (AP).—A U.S. Civil Rights Commission staff report on the Boston school busing controversy asserts that the situation may represent a critical turning point in American racial history. It adds that President Ford has "contributed to the problem."

The report, described as "preliminary staff research for decision-making purposes" and dated Nov. 27, criticizes Massachusetts and Boston officials, calling them ineffective and unable to deal with the situation.

Mr. Ford's decision not to send federal troops into the city when violence erupted was "wise," the report said, but it suggested that the decision delayed restoring order to the city. It added that Mr. Ford should not "jambone" by summoning "key actors" to Washington to reinforce his commitment.

"More dramatic and thus more effective would be a presidential visit to Boston" to meet the officials involved, the report said.

"There is not now nor has there been any effective, strong, consistently pro-integration leadership" in Boston, the document said. A spokesman said the commissioners have been presented with the 64-page report but have taken no action on it.

Turkey Ends Ban
On Party Whose
Chief Was Killed

ANKARA, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—Turkey Monday promulgated a law restoring full political rights to members of the late Adnan Menderes's Democratic party, which was outlawed after a military coup in 1960.

Mr. Menderes, Democratic premier from 1950 to 1960, and two other ministers were hanged a year after the coup. Democratic party members were barred from politics.

The new law, which allows the party name to be used again, affects more than 200 former Menderes supporters, but it was not clear what immediate impact, if any, their return to politics would have on Turkey's prolonged government crisis.

Some Democrats have said that they will try to revive the old party, while others have said that they will join former Premier Süleyman Demirel's conservative Justice party.

Colombia Studies
Links With Cuba

BOGOTA, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Colombia, which in 1962 led a move to expel Cuba from the Organization of American States, announced Monday that it was lifting some economic sanctions and studying a full re-establishment of diplomatic relations.

Foreign Minister Indalecio Llorente said the step was justified because the United States itself had authorized Argentine subsidiaries of U.S. automobile manufacturers to start selling cars to Cuba.

The Colombian action was announced only three days after Venezuela began talks on the re-establishment of ties with Cuba. The OAS has not formally lifted the economic blockade against Cuba. At a foreign ministers' meeting earlier this year in Quito, Ecuador, a move to lift the sanctions fell two-thirds short of the required two-thirds majority.

Miami Series
Of Bombings
Held PoliticalCubans Are Suspected
In 26 Explosions

MIAMI, Dec. 25 (NYT).—A wave of terrorism here, attributed to unidentified Cuban refugees, is causing deep concern in the local community and at the State Department.

Twenty-six bombs have exploded here since May 13, when a bomb destroyed an office of Republica, a Spanish-language national weekly news magazine.

The latest explosions occurred on Dec. 14 and Dec. 16 outside the offices of two cruise lines that go to the Bahamas. Investigators think that the explosions could have been politically motivated because the Bahamas have recently established relations with the government of Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba.

"Until the most recent explosions there has been little excitement in the Anglo community about the bombings," Max Lesnik, editor of Republica, said. "As long as bombs have exploded in the Cuban districts, these acts were regarded as a normal occurrence in the Latin Barrio. But now that American interests have been affected, more security measures are promised and maybe at long last there will be some arrests."

No Casualties

There have been no casualties in the bombings and only limited material damage.

The Republica bombing, which was followed by telephone calls attempting to extort money, "has been practically ignored by both the local and federal law enforcement agencies," Mr. Lesnik said.

Bombings that could be politically motivated are said to be investigated by the State Department. Several officials are expected to arrive here next month to meet with local law enforcement officials and members of the Cuban refugee community.

A police investigation, which according to some local officials has been less than vigorous, has failed to uncover any clues as to the perpetrators of the bombings, who are believed to number less than two dozen.

In newspaper calls to local newsmen, persons who say they placed the bombs described themselves as members of a clandestine group called the Latin American Anti-Communist Army.

Knowledgeable Cubans believe there are about 200 men who at one time or another had received training in explosives while working for the Central Intelligence Agency.

U.S. Mine Strike Ends

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (UPI).—The 4,500 striking mine construction workers ratified a new three-year contract Sunday, paving the way for immediate resumption of full-scale coal production throughout the country.

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Unguarded Intelligence

Yet another conspiracy under the Nixon administration to defy the law and infringe upon the constitutional rights of American citizens has now sprung into the open. The domestic intelligence-gathering operation of the Central Intelligence Agency, the maintenance of secret files on several thousand American citizens suspected of political disaffection were flatly illegal activities. There is no alternative now to invoking appropriate legal procedures against the officials responsible.

The basic rationale for the CIA as an independent intelligence organization is not at issue; it is unfortunate that a valuable, even essential, institution has been cast under a cloud by the misguided zeal of those inside and outside the agency who thought nothing of twisting and misusing an important national asset.

It is reassuring to hear from President Ford and the present director of Central Intelligence, William E. Colby, that all such domestic surveillance activities have been terminated: more to the point is how they could have been permitted in the first place when federal statutes so clearly bar the CIA from internal security functions.

In defending the CIA against criticism arising from unwise but not illegal covert activities abroad, Mr. Colby has persuasively argued that the agency was simply carrying out the duly issued policy directives of the National Security Council. It will be important now to learn whether this domestic surveillance program—unwise and illegal—

was also initiated by the NSC or the Nixon White House or, alternatively, grew up from the independent unchecked initiative of the agency's own counterintelligence department, most secret and impenetrable branch of a sheltered bureaucracy.

Defenders of the intelligence community argue that domestic surveillance is permissible when clearly related to foreign intelligence purposes. A more concrete attempt at justification arises from the decision in 1970 of J. Edgar Hoover, late director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to cut off working relations with the CIA. Since the agency could no longer rely on the FBI, the body legally charged with internal security, it was pushed into its own domestic surveillance, so the argument goes. Professional rivalries are endemic among secret services, but this particular feud, stretching back even to the predecessor organization of the CIA, has had deplorable implications for national security.

This illegal surveillance operation and the failure to institute legal proceedings until after its public disclosure suggest an intolerable breakdown of institutional checks and balances. For many years The New York Times—among others—has urged closer oversight by Congress of the intelligence community. But the first responsibility for preventing any further misuse of power must rest with the CIA and other elements of the intelligence community. If they wish to continue receiving the trust absolutely required for the conduct of their mission.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Concessions on Berlin

The package of concessions on Berlin offered by East Germany in exchange for a five-year extension of traditional trade credits from West Germany represents a breakthrough of major importance. It is further evidence, already reflected in Bonn's negotiations with the Soviet Union, that Chancellor Schmidt's insistence on linking the problems of Berlin to negotiations on trade and technology with Communist countries is paying off.

The most heated point of contention that has been liquidated was the East German currency-exchange fee imposed on West Berlin pensioners visiting relatives in East Berlin and East Germany, an important emotional and political issue in West Berlin and West Germany. Now this issue has been resolved and the discriminatory ban against West Berliners driving to the East by car also is to be removed.

Access to West Berlin from West Germany is to be improved as well. The East Germans have agreed to build a new superhighway between Hamburg and Berlin, to speed rail traffic and to open new stations for border crossings. Bonn will have to finance most of the costs of construction, which will benefit the East German economy, but it is a price worth paying. Other East German concessions include offers to provide electric power to West Berlin, to buy West Berlin manufactured products, and to sign a 20-year

contract for disposal of West Berlin's sewage and half of its garbage.

Taken together, the East German concessions promise a degree of normalization of relations with West Berlin that few would have predicted earlier this year. They also may open the door to more rapid progress in West German negotiations over remaining Berlin issues with the Soviet Union, which has been responsive to East Germany's hard-line views.

Chancellor Schmidt has insisted that major pending West German trade and technology deals with the Soviet Union, as well as cultural, scientific and technical exchanges, must provide for the participation of West Berlin individuals, companies and other institutions. Such participation will be feasible only if Bonn's consulates are permitted to represent West Berlin courts, other institutions and companies in Communist countries, an issue that reportedly has now been resolved in principle.

The further progress in Berlin, long the cold war's most dangerous flashpoint, suggests the importance the Soviet Union and East Germany attach to continuing détente as an avenue to Western trade, technology and credits. It also demonstrates again that détente need not be a one-way street, of benefit only to the East. If Western negotiators insist firmly on a fair quid pro quo.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Dialogue in Southern Africa

The chances that existing policies of confrontation in southern Africa could be replaced by a process of peaceful evolution have improved. Settled conditions in the region could bring material advantages to the black African countries there. Admittedly, the history, economic structure and racial complexity of southern Africa make demands for immediate political equality in the union unrealistic, and no informed person is even advocating this. But the present system in South Africa, while understandable against the background of history, is in many ways no longer justifiable under modern conditions and it is in the urgent interests of both whites and blacks in the whole region that it should be modified. The fact that a dialogue at domestic level has set in even before that on the international plane is a promising sign.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

The compelling pressures on Rhodesia, apart from Mr. John Vorster, who wants to rid southern Africa of an open sore, are acute need for capital investment and a stable future, good enough to keep the white population settled. Other pressures are the coming independence of Mozambique, and the possibility that the United Nations might try a policy of economic strangulation on Rhodesia. In the past, cool defiance of

world opinion, while relying on South African moral and economic protection, has sufficed over nine remarkable years. But ultimately wisdom lies in constitutional change, large enough to meet African aspirations, though furnished with safeguards that will prevent Rhodesia becoming another Mozambique or another Tanzania. Against economic chaos, as well as against an African dictatorship, there will have to be bulwarks.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

European Security

It is important for Western politicians to see that the long delays in Geneva have not been caused solely by the finicky exactitude of officials obsessed by disputes over the positions of commas. They have been caused partly because 35 nations are trying to agree on something they have never agreed on before, and partly because the Russians have correctly recognized the importance of the texts that will emerge and are prepared to fight hard for certain formulations. For instance, they have been trying to avoid a commitment to publishing the results of the conference in full. If they are successful they could make it difficult for their own citizens to claim their rights in matters such as the reunification of families.

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

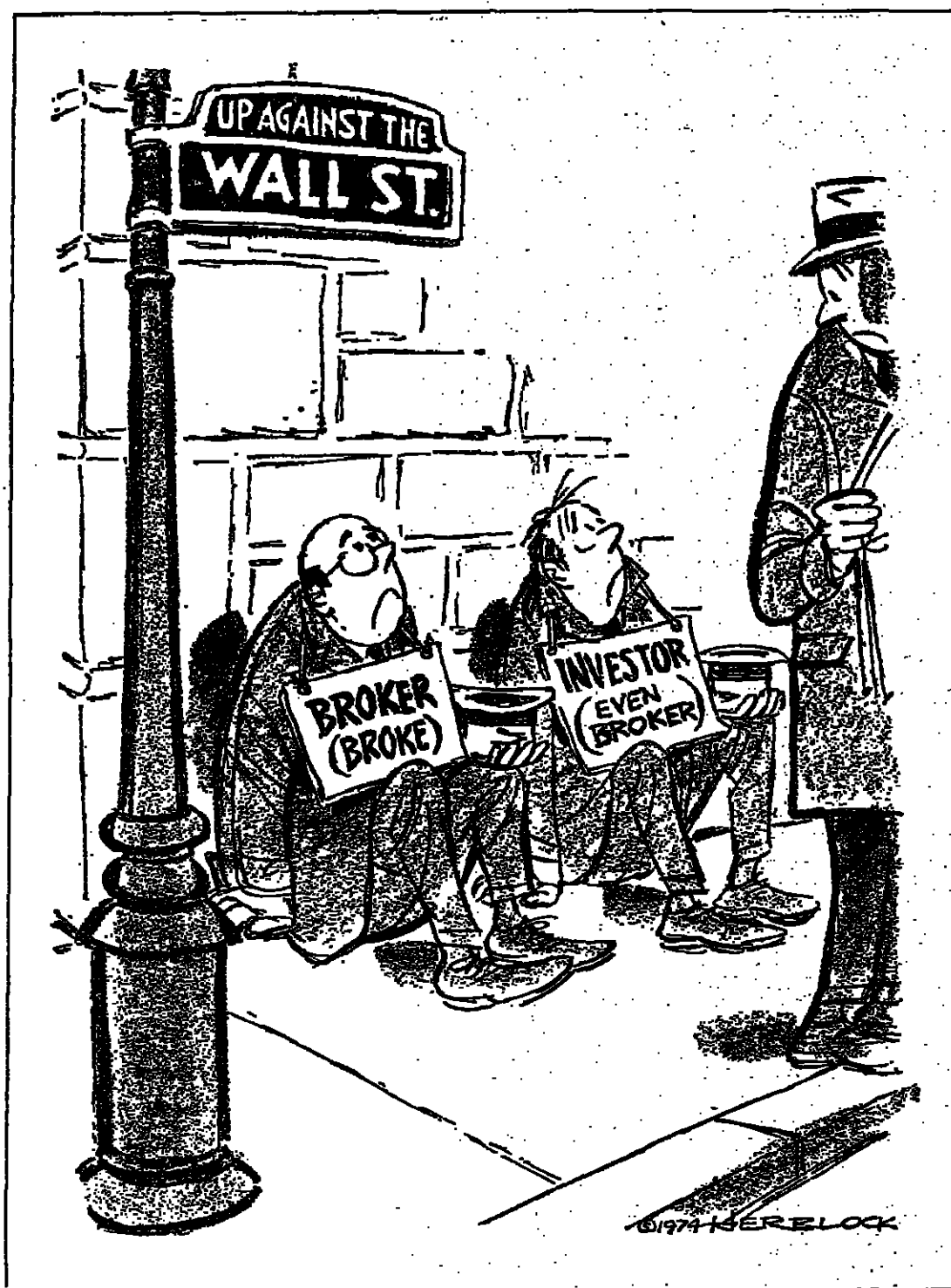
December 26, 1899

ROME—The long expected ceremony of the opening of the Holy Door on Christmas Eve attracted immense crowds to St. Peter's Basilica. The ceremony was thoroughly symbolic. The Pope with his golden hammer knocked three times, then the door which was previously prepared, fell and was carried away. The whole affair lasted less than 15 minutes.

Fifty Years Ago

December 26, 1924

SAN FRANCISCO—Judge Thomas Graham, the divorcee judge known as California's "Great Reconciler," evolved a little Yuletide plot which may make a very beneficent Santa Claus out of the stern law itself. He issued an order to all couples with small children whose cases are on his court calendar to forget their differences to the extent of making it a happy Christmas for the children.



Giscard II—And Uncle Sam

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—President Giscard d'Estaing likes to describe French foreign policy with the grandiose label of "globalism," meaning both a desire to be friends with everyone and also to join in safeguarding world resources plus protecting the ecological balance. Yet, in fact, he has quietly taken pains to steer France to a course of closer friendship with the United States. Somewhat to Giscard's surprise, after a period of discord, this emphasis seems to have struck a popular note with French opinion. Despite the fact that the Communist party and a sizable section of the old Gaullist UDR is tinged with anti-Americanism, the President seems to feel his new tack is overwhelmingly approved. Like his two predecessors, De Gaulle and Pompidou, Giscard makes no bones about his intention to keep direct control of foreign and defense policy as "reserved domain" of the Elysée. But prior to taking any major decision, he favors free and open exchanges among cabinet members.

A Fresh Tone

There is no doubt that Franco-American relationships were given a fresh tone by the Giscard-Ford meeting in Martinique. Giscard has told friends he found Ford direct, pleasant, well informed (especially on military matters), and not in the least mistrustful. It was Ford, not Kissinger, who briefed the French on the Vladivostok summit with Brezhnev.

Now that the United States and France have appreciably narrowed the gap between them on energy and monetary questions, Giscard doesn't see other major stumbling blocks. Even on rivalry for military aid sales to NATO countries, there was mutual understanding that, where possible, the winner should help the loser on lesser contracts, although it was conceded no bilateral sales accord could be reached.

The French President also appears convinced the Americans prefer direct talks with France over such talks with other Euro-

peans. Perhaps he believes Franco-American discussions are more relaxed, Britain, he seems persuaded, is no longer a valid partner because it totally lacks self-confidence, and although West Germany has a privileged relationship, this is tinged with mistrust. Such is a comforting conclusion. But two factors can always present difficulties: the great disparity in power between the U.S. and this country, and also the slow pace of developing European unity.

On the first point Giscard, although he was never an outright Gaullist, has a theory very similar to the general's. He believes America doesn't recognize its own size and strength in comparison with other lands, and this produces a political application of Newton's law: A body does not know its own gravitational attraction.

And because there is such a tangle of private Franco-American relationships—business, financial, technical, cultural—they are far more complex than the simple Franco-Russian relationship of states to state, since everything in the Soviet Union is done by the state alone.

The second complication, for Giscard, is produced by the fact that the European Community is developing too slowly although it will, in the end, come together because this is a historical necessity. The trouble is that during the interim period, Washington must understandably work on the basis of bilateral approaches to each member while the community itself prefers a multilateral approach. This complicates matters.

Against a more harmonious background, the French President apparently feels Paris and Washington should work in tandem to encourage a peaceful solution in the Middle East. But for him this can be achieved only when three elementary factors are accepted:

That the Palestinian Arab question be settled; that Arab states get back territories lost during and since the 1967 war;

that Israel's security, within these shorter frontiers, be absolutely guaranteed.

There is one primordial matter on which he and Ford obviously disagree and which wasn't discussed at Martinique: that is NATO. Washington regards this as the keystone of its foreign policy. But France is not only out of NATO's military organization and has no intention of returning; it doesn't even appear convinced the North Atlantic Treaty is necessary.

That is to say, the treaty—praised even by De Gaulle and Pompidou—doesn't seem to Giscard to add much to existing realities. For him it is so obvious the Western nations would join together in repelling aggression from the East that the treaty doesn't really contribute. It says something everyone knows and is redundant to the facts. This is an interesting and intellectual French view but unlikely to draw applause in Washington, which cannot consider it realistic.

A Vice-President With Work to Do

By Clifton Daniel

WASHINGTON.—Whatever its defects, the 25th Amendment has enabled President Ford to choose one of the most experienced public officials in America as his Vice-President, and the President has apparently decided to make good use of the talents of Nelson Rockefeller.

On his first working day in Washington since being confirmed by Congress, Rockefeller had a full schedule of activities, all assigned to him by Ford, and he has been given plenty to do in the future. He will serve as vice-chairman of the Domestic Council and the National Security Council, both headed by the President. His demonstrated abilities as a talent scout will be used, and he will stump the country on behalf of administration programs and policies.

No other Vice-President has ever had such important and clearly defined duties, although several have been promised them. Richard Nixon probably exercised the greatest authority of any recent Vice-President; he performed some of President Eisenhower's duties during the President's two serious illnesses.

Neither Nixon nor any other vice-president of recent times has had the executive experience of Nelson Rockefeller. Rockefeller has been in government service for 34 years, 15 of them as governor of the rich, populous and complex state of New York.

President Ford was able to select this accomplished public servant as Vice-President without regard to the usual political considerations that prevail in a national

political convention and a presidential election.

Such considerations, notably a desire to win the South, led President Nixon, for example, to choose Gov. Spiro Agnew of Maryland. Agnew was a man of clearly limited experience and capacity and was under suspicion long before scandal finally drove him out of office.

The 25th Amendment, ratified in 1967, and first used when Agnew resigned last year, made possible President Ford's unimpeachable choice, as well as his own appointment as Vice-President by President Nixon.

The amendment provides that "whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the vice-president, the president shall nominate a vice-president who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both houses of Congress."

Scholars have criticized this procedure as undemocratic, especially because it has led to the selection of two vice-presidents without benefit of elections in the last 14 months. Gerald Ford was nominated on Oct. 12, 1973; Nelson Rockefeller was nominated on Aug. 20 and confirmed on Dec. 19. While Rockefeller was not chosen at the polls, he was exposed to exhaustive scrutiny by the people's elected representatives in Congress—much more

searching scrutiny than any of his elected predecessors. The confirmation process, which stretched over four months, was extensively reported to the public.

Obviously, none of this guarantees that Rockefeller will be a superior Vice-President or, if he should by chance succeed Ford, that he would be an impeccable president.

It does not guarantee either that Ford will persist in his apparent resolution to make good use of Rockefeller—a resolution other presidents have made about other vice-presidents but rarely honored.

It does not guarantee lasting harmony between the two men, a harmony that requires the virtuous Rockefeller to play second fiddle, which he seems not merely willing but determined to do.

But the selection of Nelson Rockefeller does fulfill the prime requirement for a vice-president: that he should be qualified, as far as one can tell, to succeed the president. Thanks to the 25th Amendment, President Ford was able to meet that requirement.

Now he seems to be taking the next step, providing on-the-job training for the Vice-President and in the process getting the benefit of executive skills that his administration needs.

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Japan Issues Plan to Cut Energy Use

Voluntary Response Is Seen as Key

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Dec. 25 (UPI)—The Japanese government announced yesterday a new energy-conservation program designed to save foreign exchange and to contribute to a worldwide move by the consuming nations to reduce oil consumption.

The conservation program, scheduled to take effect on Jan. 1, was announced without much fanfare by a middle-level government committee. Although it calls for quarterly reports by industry and government agencies, the program appears to rely primarily on voluntary action.

Newspaper and other media gave the program far less attention than was accorded similar conservation plans at the outset of the oil crisis a little more than a year ago. Yesterday's plan was less specific than the previous one in its restrictions and the public is less excited. The chances seem slim that the new plan will be notably effective.

The program sets a target for reducing energy consumption by 13 per cent by government of firms, 10 per cent by private citizens, and 10 per cent by non-productive operations of industry. The savings are to be realized by such measures as maximum room temperatures of 68 degrees Fahrenheit, extinguishing unnecessary lights, closing some elevators and a cut in automobile usage.

TV, Neon Signs
Unlike last year's program, specific restrictions on business or office hours, late-night television or neon-sign advertising were announced.

No estimate of the potential savings by the new program were made public. Informal sources said the program was the basis of Japan's report last week to the International Energy Agency in Paris that a 3-per-cent oil conservation target is planned (IHT, Dec. 18). Such a saving would result only if the new plan is fully effective for the entire calendar year of 1975.

In a meeting two weeks ago, a cabinet-level committee headed by economic coordinator Takao Fukuda estimated Japan's oil imports for fiscal 1975 will start April 1, at about 290 million kiloliters. This compares with 288 million kiloliters imported by Japan in fiscal 1973 and is about 4 per cent more than the estimated importation level for this year, of 280 million kiloliters.

Japan is almost completely dependent on imported oil and is one of the world's largest petroleum importers. The policy has a substantial impact on the worldwide energy situation. Japanese leaders would like to save on petroleum to conserve foreign exchange and possibly help bring prices down. But they also are worried about industrial production levels and leery of any action which might be resented by the oil-producing countries.

Current Japanese official plans call for an increase of about 4 per cent in the gross national product in fiscal 1975. This would be a reduction by more than half from the high growth trends of the 1960s but a major turnaround from the minus growth of this year.

Laos Unit Rebels, Seizes Provincial Capital in Battle

VIETNAME, Dec. 25 (AP)—The provincial capital of Ban Houei Sai in northwestern Laos was in rebel hands today following a revolt early yesterday by about 100 Royal Lao Army soldiers, sources said.

The rebel troops, said to be heavily armed, are ready to resist any counterattack by local army units, the sources said.

The rebels are members of two companies of Special Guerrilla Unit troops, trained and paid by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency during the war in Laos.

Seven government soldiers were wounded when the rebels moved into the town yesterday, the sources said. The shooting lasted about an hour, a source reported.

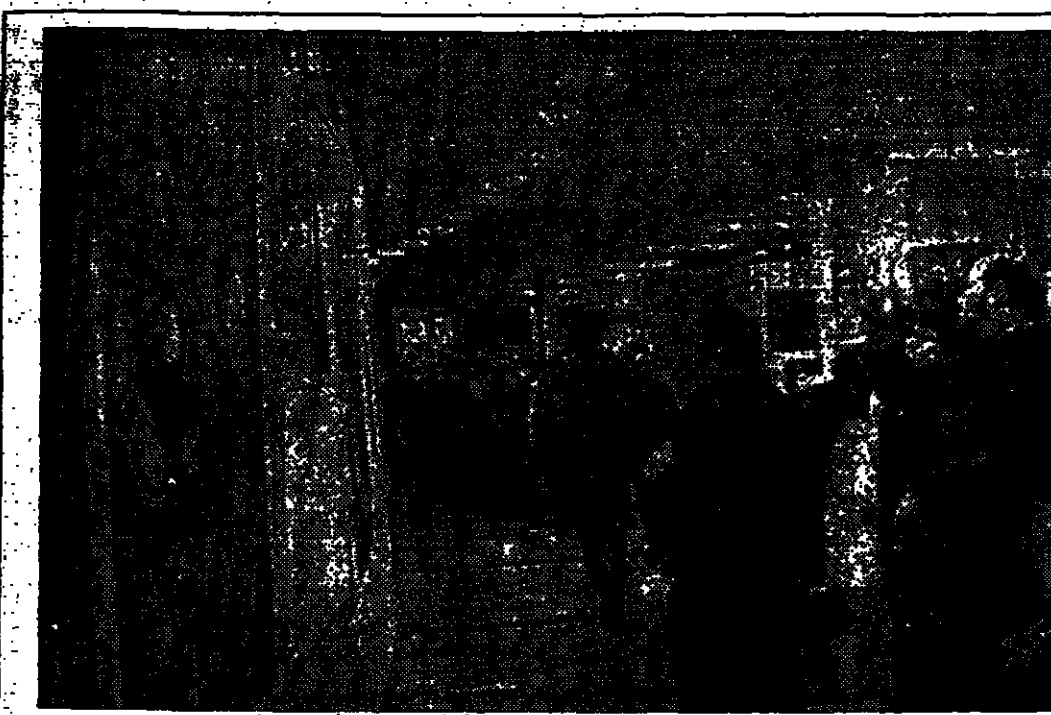
Ban Houei Sai, a Mekong River town situated in the heart of the "golden triangle" opium-producing area, is near the Burmese border, about 200 miles northwest of Vientiane.

No Westerners appear to have been hurt in the incident, sources said, but the head of the U.S. aid mission in Ban Houei Sai, Jack Ruxhale, apparently has been confined to his home. The rebels seized Mr. Ruxhale's radio transmitter and used it to contact student activists in Vientiane, the sources said.

New Internal Passports To Be Issued in Russia

MOSCOW, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—The Soviet government today announced a new internal passport system.

Outlined in a decree printed in the newspapers, it means that rural residents, many of whom until now have been without an internal passport, will enjoy similar internal travel rights as town people. Agricultural workers without such a document were unable to leave their farms without permission from the village council. Holders of the new passport will no longer have to register with the police while away from home on short trips.



ON VIEW—Visitors at the Leningrad exhibition of paintings by nonconformist artists. The exhibition, which has official permission, opened Sunday. Some of the works were displayed in an unauthorized show in Moscow in September.

A Second 'Leap Forward'

Mao Is 81 Today, Leading New Campaign

By Charles R. Smith

HONG KONG, Dec. 25 (UPI)—Mao Tse-tung, frail and slowly fading physically, will be 81 years old tomorrow.

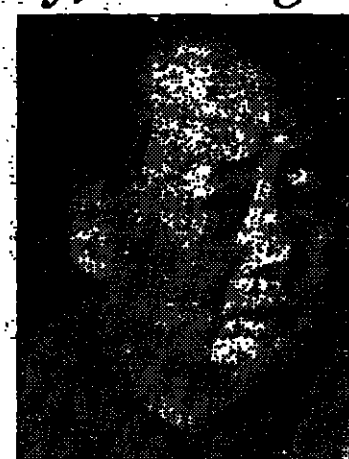
Mr. Mao still is politically active despite his advanced years. His health is sufficient to enable him to receive foreign visitors for lengthy periods.

But his activities are more limited than ever. He is not as deeply involved in policy decisions and political details as he once was, according to analysts specializing in Chinese affairs.

China is probably in better shape today than at any time since the Communist party chairman proclaimed the People's Republic, 25 years ago. But it still is plagued by problems rooted in a fight for succession. In the aged leader's conviction that revolutionary struggle must be a continuing process, economic policies and other issues.

As he turns 81, Mr. Mao's mass political drive against two dead men appears to be winding down. But a new campaign is building. The new drive, modest way in the provinces but still mentioned by the Peking press center, is a new "leap forward."

It was just after his birthday



Chairman Mao Tse-tung in September of this year.

Just how deeply Mr. Mao has been involved in planning and preparing for the new "leap forward" is a matter of conjecture. The consensus is that it undoubtedly has his blessing but not as many of his basic ideas as the disastrous "big leap forward" of the late 1950s.

It was just after his birthday

last year that Mr. Mao launched a campaign to criticize the ancient sage Confucius and Lin Biao, his former defense minister who died in a 1971 abortive coup plot.

That campaign was waged with varying intensity throughout this year, with Mr. Mao deeply involved in its direction—at least in the first half of the year.

Mr. Mao has been absent from his Peking residence in the Chung Man Hsi area near the Forbidden City for the last few months.

Foreign visitors taken to see him usually did not know for certain where they were. And those who did were sworn to secrecy.

Analysts say Mr. Mao probably has been meeting with provincial leaders to take political soundings about present and future policy. The succession struggle was only one element of the campaign against Lin. Another aim was to justify the chaotic "cultural revolution" that Mr. Mao launched in the late 1960s.

It may be, some analysts say, that he now wants to see a "new leap forward" to justify his unsuccessful economic experiment of the past.

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NEW YORK FUTURES			
Dec. 14, 1974			
	Open	High	Low
WOOL	No Sales.		
COCOA			
Mar	67.00	67.95	67.25
Apr	67.00	67.75	67.25
May	68.00	68.00	67.25
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Large, Unused Reserves Seen Iraq Boosting Capacity For Oil, Gas Output

By Juan de Onis

BAHRAH, Dec. 25 (NYT)—Iraq, fourth-largest oil producer in the Middle East, is planning to boost its oil and gas output by developing a greatly increased capacity for oil and natural gas production from enormous but neglected reserves.

Industry experts in the East have believed for a time that Iraq's fields could produce as much as 10 million barrels a day, but Iraq's oil and gas reserves are second to Saudi Arabia. It is felt that Iraq could displace Saudi Arabia as the second-largest oil producer in the Persian Gulf area during the coming decade, despite the fact that its output now runs well below a third of the Saudi total.

Just about a third of Iraq's oil reserves are being produced. The ambitious program of development of oil and gas reserves, including the construction of new oil and gas processing plants, is now under way, Iraqi officials have said. The production capacity of oil fields in Iraq is expected to reach 10 million barrels a day by the end of next year, and 15 million barrels a day by 1981.

Comparing with a current output level of about 2 million barrels a day from the two major production areas, of these, embracing the oil fields around Kirkuk and Mosul, Iraq has its output increased through a pipeline system that crosses Syria to the Mediterranean Sea, in Syria, and Tripoli, in Lebanon.

Germans Get Contracts

Existing pipelines can handle about 12 million barrels a day. But contracts have been awarded to a West German group, Mannesmann, of Düsseldorf, for a new 650-mile pipeline from Kirkuk to the Turkish port of Izmir that would ship an additional 2 million barrels a day. Even bigger development is under way in more recently explored fields south of Basrah.

Output Cuts in S., Europe

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (AP-DP)—Oil companies have scheduled price cuts for periods up to three months at a number of facilities in the United States and abroad. The action affects some 20,000 barrels a day and was taken in order to bring production levels in line with current sales rates, which are being affected by the recession in the United States and abroad.

Oil companies are also planning to cut production in other oil-producing areas, including the North Sea, the North Atlantic, and the Persian Gulf.

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ADVERTISING

MITSUI & Co. LTD

(CDR's)

undesignated announces that on 22nd December, 1974, at Associated N.V., Spuisstraat 172, Amsterdam, div. ep. No. 2, supported by an "Affidavit" of CDR's Mitsui & Co. Ltd., repr. 100 shs. will be payable Dfls. 2.49 net (div. per share 2.50; gross Yen 3.50 after deduction of 15% tax) = Yen 3.25 = 0.44 per CDR.

out an Affidavit 20% Jap. = Yen 70 = Dfls. 0.59) will be issued.

5.15% the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% tax with Dfls. 2.94 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax laws.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 17th December, 1974.

Detroit Workers Opt for Boredom

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 25 (NYT)—After working for four weeks in a modern Swedish auto plant incorporating group assembly of engines, five of six American auto workers say they prefer the conventional production line as used in Detroit.

The group had been expected to find group assembly more challenging and gratifying than the monotonous work routines prevailing in the American car industry. However, only one worker had an unqualified positive reaction to the Swedish method. The others were willing to accept boredom and the freedom to lose themselves in their own thoughts while working, rather than accept a work situation demanding greater concentration and a faster pace.

The six workers were participants in an experiment conceived by the Ford Foundation and carried out in cooperation with Cornell University. The aim was to gain practical experience in the new forms of worker participation applied at the engine plant of SAAB-Scania's Scania division in Södertälje, just south of Stockholm. SAAB says it was the first automotive company to practice group assembly of engines instead of the conventional production line.

In group assembly, fitters work in teams of three, each assembling a complete engine, with the exception of work singled out as the pre-assembly stage. Each team can determine how work should be divided and how fast the work should be done.

SAAB spokesmen said a group assembly worker could take up to 30 minutes to perform a particular series of tasks, while the maximum time for any operation on a conventional assembly line is 1.8 minutes.

The six workers, aged 20 to 33, included two women. Three are employed by Cadillac, one by Chevrolet, one by Plymouth and one by Ford. None holds any important union post. They were accompanied to Sweden by Prof. Arthur Weinberg of Cornell, who coordinated the project here.

Before leaving the United States all participants underwent at Cornell a week's introduction to Swedish working conditions. On their arrival at Södertälje they received an additional introductory week devoted to the company, its program and trade union activities on the local level.

The next three weeks were spent on the shop floor, the six forming two assembly groups on separate shifts. During that time impressions were coordinated by Prof. Weinberg on the basis of frequent informal discussions with the six Americans.

At a news conference at the end of the visit, all six workers said they were impressed by the cleanliness, lighting, safety precautions and general atmosphere of the SAAB plant. They also found the noise level there considerably below that back home.

Joseph Rodriguez, 36, who is employed by Ford, said that, while the American production of cars is much higher than the Swedish, the individual work pace in Sweden is faster. This is because the American car industry employs many more people, he said. He added that his work routine at home was more relaxed and did not require continuous concentration.

"I would prefer our system," Mr. Rodriguez said, "unless I could work at our pace here. It's too fast here."

William Cox, 33, of Plymouth, agreed about the faster pace at SAAB and added that, despite the greater job satisfaction afforded here, boredom could still be a factor in the long run.

Some Sell Stock Holdings to Raise Funds

U.S. Insurance Firms Have Cash Woes

By Reginald Stuart

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (NYT)—U.S. fire and casualty insurance companies, which provide hundreds of kinds of financial protection to millions of Americans, are running into financial problems themselves, and some are mounting over the stability of some of them.

Neither underwriting nor investing—the industry's major sources of income—produced favorable results this year.

Inflation has driven up the costs of settling claims, while increases in taxes have lagged behind. The value of capital surplus, which most fire and casualty companies have invested in stocks, has plummeted with the stock market.

"With two or three exceptions, everybody is in the same uncomfortable position as far as underwriting losses is concerned," said Carl Drake Jr., president of the St. Paul companies, parent

of St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co. of Minnesota, one of the nation's largest fire and casualty companies.

"The action of the fourth-quarter stock market hasn't done much to reinforce the capital surplus position of some companies with heavy investments either," Mr. Drake added.

To offset some of the problems, companies have been selling their stock holdings, dropping some lines of insurance and raising rates.

Fire and casualty companies typically sell two to four times as much insurance as they hold in capital surplus, which is the fund from which claims are covered. Experience has shown the 4-to-1 ratio provides a comfortable operating margin.

But the rapid deterioration of the value of stock investments has thrown the ratio out of proportion this year. Some companies are said to have as much as eight to 10 times more insurance in force than they have in surplus. Under such conditions a sudden crash of claims could be a disaster.

As a result of the delicate situation of many companies, those with parent concerns, such as St. Paul Fire, have been getting big infusions of money in efforts to restore stability.

Shares Sold

St. Paul Fire, for instance, has sold more than \$168 million of its common stock holdings this year, has received \$30 million cash from its parent company and has been given ownership of the life and title subsidiaries of the St. Paul companies, thus adding an additional \$60.8 million to the surplus. St. Paul Fire & Marine's ratio is now 5-to-1.

As another example, earlier this month International Telephone & Telegraph Co. transferred \$126 million in assets to its subsidiary, the Hartford Insurance group, which before the infusion was running a 6-to-1 ratio.

Meanwhile Aetna Life & Casualty Co., another major fire and casualty underwriter, transferred \$80 million to the surplus of Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., its principal casualty company, which is now running a 5-to-1 ratio.

Industrywide, the common stocks held by fire and casualty insurers in the surplus accounts have dropped in value from an estimated \$19.8 billion in December, 1973, to about \$12 billion this month, according to the Insurance Information Institute, a public relations agency for the fire and casualty industry.

Individually, the experience of some companies is even more inelastic. When ITT announced the sale of its surplus account had declined from \$615 million in January to \$269 million this month.

While not releasing complete figures, Travelers Insurance said the value of its surplus invested in stocks had dropped more than \$144 million this year, and Allstate Insurance Co., which is owned by Sears Roebuck & Co., the big retailer, has seen the value of its surplus drop by more than \$400 million this year.

Some companies, like St. Paul, are selling their stock investment but others, such as Allstate, say they will hold onto the stocks in hopes that in the long run the market will recover.

ADVERTISING

CROWN ZELLERBACH CORPORATION

(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 18th December, 1974, at Kna-Associatie N.V., Spuisstraat 172, Amsterdam, div. ep. No. 2 of the CDR's Crown Zellerbach Corp., each repr. 5 shs. will be payable with Dfls. 4.44 net (div. per share 4.44; gross Dfls. 5.00 p.s.h.) after deduction of 15% U.S.A.-tax = \$0.30 = Dfls. 0.78 per CDR.

Div. ep. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (= \$0.30 = Dfls. 0.78) with Dfls. 3.66 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 17th December, 1974.

Failures in U.S. May Hit Record This Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (AP-DP)—Bankruptcy filings last month were down from October's record high, but projections show the current fiscal year could set a new record for financial failures.

At least 20,500 persons and businesses are expected to declare bankruptcy or to grant their creditors relief from their creditors, said a spokesman for the administrative office of U.S. courts.

That compared with 22,131 such petitions in October, the highest month on record. But it totaled 5,705 more than the number filed in November last year, and pushed the total for the first five months of fiscal 1975, which began last July 1, to 95,525, compared with 74,560 a year ago.

"Assuming this increase continues," the spokesman said, "it would give you a projected annual total of 231,660 at the end of fiscal 1975." The previous high was 208,320 in fiscal 1967.

Oil Producers Said to Invest \$47 Billion in U.S. and Europe

BRUSSELS, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—Oil-producing countries invested about \$47 billion mainly in Europe and the United States during the first 10 months of this year, the Common Market's executive commission said yesterday.

The commission estimated that nearly \$37 billion was put into short-term investments, but said there are indications that petrodollars are beginning to shift increasingly to longer-term investments.

The bulk of short-term investments on the Eurodollar market was absorbed by British banks with the remainder going to Continental, notably Swiss, banks, the commission said. It was replying to a question by a French Gaullist member of the European Parliament, Pierre-Bernard Couste, who asked how petrodollars were being invested and

Eurobond Issues In 1974 Decline To a 10-Year Low

LUXEMBOURG, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—Eurobond borrowing this year totaling \$14.33 billion equivalent, fell to the lowest level for some 10 years, Kreditbank Luxembourg's reports.

Amounts raised in 1972 and 1973 totaled \$5,002 billion and \$3,512 billion respectively.

The unit of account was the sale of denominated to show a rise in issue amount in 1974 compared with last year, totaling \$17.1 billion, or 13 per cent of all issues, compared with \$108 billion, or 3 per cent, in 1973, figures in the bank's latest financial bulletin show.

By denominated, mark loans showed the largest percentage drop, to 231 million from 1,035 million, while dollar issues also more than halved to \$843 million from \$1,977 billion.

Offerings from U.S. borrowers fell to \$85 million from \$738 million, a reflection of better conditions for these borrowers on the New York market during the year, the bank said.

Sea Cable Repaired

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Dec. 25 (AP).—An undersea telecommunications cable linking South Africa to Europe was repaired early today, post office officials announced. The break-down occurred Monday.

Calls Project Financial, Political Risk

Senate Unit Hits Siberia Gas Plan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—A congressional panel has raised serious new questions about whether it is worth the economic or political risks for the United States to help develop gas fields in Siberia.

The Senate subcommittee on multinational corporations issued a little-noticed report this week that criticized proposals to assist financing of natural gas fields in Siberia, where the ground can be frozen solid to a depth of 1,500 feet.

"The projects are not commercially viable without \$7 billion of U.S. government credits and guarantees," said subcommittee chairman Frank Church, D-Idaho.

"The financial risk of these projects, therefore, ultimately falls on the American taxpayer, not on the companies which stand to profit from them," Sen. Church said.

The critical report comes on the heels of new congressional directives to the trade bill and U.S. Export-Import Bank legislation that limits new overall bank loans and guarantees to the Soviet Union to \$300 million, with a \$10-million ceiling on gas and oil exploration projects in the Soviet Union.

1982 total natural gas needs," Sen. Church said.

There have been negotiations between three U.S. companies—Tennessee, Texas Eastern Transmission Co. and the engineering firm of Brown & Root Inc.—with the Soviet Union for an estimated \$3-billion project to develop the known gas reserves in north central Siberia, called the North Star project.

Initial Accord

Following President Ford's trip to Vladivostok, three other U.S. companies—El Paso Natural Gas Co., Occidental Petroleum Co., and Bechtel Inc., the financial and engineering adviser to the group—and the Soviet Union signed an agreement to go forward with the exploratory phase of plans to determine the extent of gas reserves in east central Siberia, called the Yakutsk project.

The Japanese initiated the agreement to show the tentative

approval to proceed if the United States companies go forward.

The Export-Import Bank has received an application for a \$495-million direct loan along with a request for the bank guaranteeing private loans of \$49.5 million for financing the U.S. portion of the exploratory phase of the Yakutsk project.

The Senate subcommittee estimated that, if the exploratory phase proves there is sufficient gas reserves, the development stage would cost \$5 billion.

In analyzing the projects, the subcommittee staff said, "Careful investigation and extensive hearings by the subcommittee on two projects now under discussion between U.S. companies and Soviet officials to produce liquefied natural gas in Siberia for export to the United States, raised serious questions about the economic feasibility and the political desirability of such ventures."

ITT Accepts Offer by U.S. After Threat of New Probe

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (NYT).—International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. has reversed its stand and offered in federal court in Hartford, Conn., to accept a Justice Department proposal for the divestiture of its remaining 22-per-cent interest in Avis Inc.

The action by the giant conglomerate Monday came less than a week after the government raised the possibility of undoing ITT's merger with Hartford Fire Insurance Co., the largest corporate merger in history.

man said it also found the Justice Department plan acceptable.

However, federal judge Joseph Blumenthal declined to immediately accept the proposal agreed on by both ITT and the Justice Department and said he would take the whole matter under advisement. He indicated that he favored a thorough study of the proposal to reopen the Hartford Fire acquisition.

ITT says it has been unable to find a buyer with an offer it considered acceptable for either Avis or Levitt. The most recent offer for Avis came from UAL Inc., parent company of United Air Lines. This offer was terminated.

ITT has attributed its difficulty in divesting itself of the two subsidiaries to stock market conditions and troubles in the home construction field.

September, 1971, ITT signed a consent decree requiring it to divest itself within three years of either Hartford Fire or Avis, Levitt & Sons and Hamilton Life Insurance Co.

Since 1971, ITT has divested itself of Hamilton and 48 per cent of Avis's stock through two public offerings.

The Justice Department plan calls for ITT to sell Avis stock to ITT shareholders at a price to be fixed by a court-appointed trustee.

In return for ITT's acceptance of the Justice Department proposal on Avis, government lawyers offered to drop or sidetrack their proposal of last week to reopen the question of ITT's acquisition of Hartford Fire. An Avis spokesman said it also found the Justice Department plan acceptable.

Japan Auto Production Drops 5.1% in Year

TOKYO, Dec. 25 (AP-DP).—Japan's four-wheel automobile output, including mini cars with an engine capacity of 360 cubic centimeters or less, totaled 594,510 units in November, down 5.1 per cent from a year earlier, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association said yesterday.

However, officials noted the November output total was the second-highest so far this year following October's 622,614 units.

The production total included 385,835 passenger cars, down 1.3 per cent from a year earlier; 204,217 trucks, down 10.6 per cent; and 3,458 buses, down 7.5 per cent.

This financing has been arranged privately.

\$150,000,000

International Harvester Company

Three-Year Eurodollar Revolving Credit

arranged by

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

European-American Banking Corporation

Bank of Montreal

Banque Nationale de Paris

Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG

Union de Banques Suisses (Luxembourg) S.A.

and provided by

Banco Urquijo Limited

Bank of Montreal

The Bank of Nova Scotia International

Banque Nationale de Paris

Bayerische Vereinsbank

Commerce International Trust Limited

Commerzbank A.G.

Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG

European-American Banking Corporation

French American Banking Corp.

Midland Bank Limited

Midland and International Banks

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

RBC Finance B.V.

Société Financière Européenne

Société Générale (France) Bank Ltd.

The Toronto-Dominion Bank

Union de Banques Suisses (Luxembourg) S.A.

Agent Bank

European-American Banking Corporation

December 25, 1974

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

[illegible]

BOOKS

On the Black Market in Europe, 1948

By Jacques Sandulescu. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 280 pp. \$7.50.

“I am the other Karel Capek”):

The Odyssey of a Professional Prisoner

By Alan Levy. J. Philip O'Hara. 315 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by S.K. Oberbeck

ROMANIA'S Soviet rulers arrested Jacques Sandulescu on his way to school *or mowing* in 1945 and shipped him off to two back-breaking years in a Dombas mine. His age was 16. His crime: to be "on the way to school at

the wrong moment in history." His saga reads like a novel, too, and is a uniquely personal panorama of the entire postwar era in Eastern Europe.

Now, living in New York, Sandulescu writes, and in "Hunger's Rogues" he novelistically details survival in a brutal Soviet slave labor camp and postwar Europe's teeming Displaced Persons camps, where refugees survived or thrived according to their wits and connections in the black market.

The black market was "the real economy," says the author, "the reality of the times. Diseased as it was, it was the life and pulse of Europe . . . It had the terrible vitality of an animal struggling to stay alive."

A dry-eyed fatalism infuses the bleak narration of two years as Stalin's guest, but there is a Balkan twinkle of relish as he describes the dreary DP camps, with their icy rubble, that recalls the gritty gaiety of Brecht's "Threepenny Opera."

The "rogues" threw raucous dance parties in the camp canteen, fueled by liquor from stolen sugar and attended by disillusioned Germans seeking festivity and contacts on the black market.

The strapping, young Romanian was soon toting up treasure in terms of cartons of cigarettes, cans of Span, chocolate bars—the prime currency of the market and the campus editor of *Newsweek*.
 © The Washington Post.

Best Sellers

	The New York Times	
His escapades include endless variations in pilating the fabulous cornucopia of Allied PX rations and UN aid and pyramiding the booty and hungry mobs "that might literally tear him apart" for several kilos of sugar or meat.	This list is based on reports from more than 100 correspondents in 110 communities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive	
In fact, declares Gaudinieux, the DP's ate far better than the defeated Germans. One mer-ri-able character, a Corsican bandit DP, ran an incredible bazaar inside a camp, amassing diamonds, aristocrats gladly traded for a cup of real coffee.	This week	Last or Week list
	FICTION	
1 Centennial, by James Michener		1 12
2 Something Happened, by Joseph Heller		2 9
3 The Perfect Circle of Solon, edited by Nicholas Meyer		3 4
4 The Frigate, by Harold Bell Wright		4 10
5 Tinker Tailor Soldier, Spy, by John le Carré		5 10

In 1949, Czech Karel Capek, 18, was beginning his life as a "pro-

Solution to Tuesday's Puzzle				GENERAL	
LIMB	SELA	TYERP	ALL things bright and beautiful, by James Merril	1	11
OXER	OXEN	HIRER	Tales of Two Cities, by Charles Dickens	2	11
COFF	OTOF	ELITE	Castaneda	3	11
ORNOITO	TO SLEEP		A Bridge Too Far, by Cornelius Ryan	3	13
RIELS	OTI		The Palace Guard, by Earl Rether and Gary Paul Gates	5	8
BEGETS	AMNANTYE		The Bermuda Triangle, by Dennis Sullivan	5	8
ARUM	ADAPT	SHA	Strictly Speaking Newman	5	8
SHEAR	ALAN	SHO	The Memory Book, by Barry Loyayne and Jerry Jones	6	28
THE	MINNY	MOORE	The Woman He Loved, by Ralph G. Martin	9	19
AMTHERED	TAKEAS		The President's Men, by Carl Bernstein	9	19
AWE	SAUDI		Zeiler Shelter, by Vincent Bugliosi with Curt Gentry	9	1
THEESODS	CRONIES				
HAZOR	KITTY	DOPE			
ERROLL	EVIL	ATTIT			
STAND	GYVE	SACS			

[illegible]

BRIDGE *By Alan Truscott*

On the diagrammed deal from the final, South brought home an "impossible" contract, taking full advantage of some slight defensive errors. He was surprised to find that West was not so timid on his right. He had an automatic pass, but had something to think about when West's response of two diamonds was passed around to him. West's partner, with two hearts, and again was surprised when West tried two spades. East would no doubt have reverted to diamonds, but North raised

East from with the spade jack, and could have beaten the contract one trick if he had shifted to a club. However, intent on stopping ruffs, he played a third round of spades, and then, with the jack and gave up another spade trick, this time ordering a club from the dummy. When East took his ace South claimed nine tricks: he had three winners in hearts, the hand he took care of dummy's three club losers, so he made four trump tricks, three spade tricks, and two minor-suit aces.

his partner in hearts. West, venturing a double, was right in thinking that three hearts could not be better but the defense supported.

The opening lead was the spade queen, and East overtook with the king, which proved to be an error. He wanted to play trumps, and was not sure that this partner could safely lead them. West captured the heart king with the ace and returned to trumps, which was won in the closest, and with the queen.

Next the spade ten was led from the closed hand and a

NORTH
♥ 8
♦ 10932
♥ A32
♣ 108543

WEST **EAST**
♥ Q4 ♥ AKJ2
♥ A4 ♥ 876
♦ Q97654 ♥ KJ10
♣ K92 ♣ Q76

SOUTH
♠ 1097653
♥ KQJ5
♦ 8
♣ 7

discarded was thrown from the dummy. This was an elegant deception, since it was now hard for the defense to appreciate that South planned to get rid of all dummy's trumps. An immediate club discard might have

Neither side was vulnerable.
The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♦	Pass	Pass	2 ♥
2 ♣	3 ♥	Pass	Pass
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass

C F			C F				
ALGARYNE	10	61	Overcast	MADRID	9	48	Fog
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Rain	MILAN	10	43	Cloudy
ANKARA	10	59	Cloudy	MOSCOW	10	48	Cloudy
ATHENS	15	59	Fair	MOSCOW	10	48	Cloudy
BELRUT	16	61	Cloudy	MUNICH	8	46	Cloudy
BELGRADE	-1	30	Overcast	NEW YORK	5	41	Fair
BELTIN	6	43	Cloudy	OSLO	8	38	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	43	Rain	OSLO	5	41	Fair
BUDAPEST	9	33	Cloudy	PARIS	3	46	Rain
CAIRO	17	63	Cloudy	PRAGUE	12	33	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy	PRAGUE	12	33	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Cloudy	SOFIA	-4	23	Fog
COSTA DEL SOL	11	70	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	4	39	Overcast
CORINIA	13	43	Rain	STOCKHOLM	4	39	Overcast
EDDINGBURGH	7	43	Rain	TEL AVIV	19	64	Cloudy
FLORENCE	20	50	Fog	TUNIS	13	58	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	43	Cloudy	VENICE	8	41	Overcast
GENEVA	3	39	Cloudy	TURIN	10	43	Cloudy
GIESLSINKL	3	37	Rain	WARSAW	5	41	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	43	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	28	56	Cloudy	
LAS PALMAS	19	64	Cloudy	ZURICH	7	46	Cloudy
LONDON	16	59	Cloudy				
LONDON	8	46	Rain				

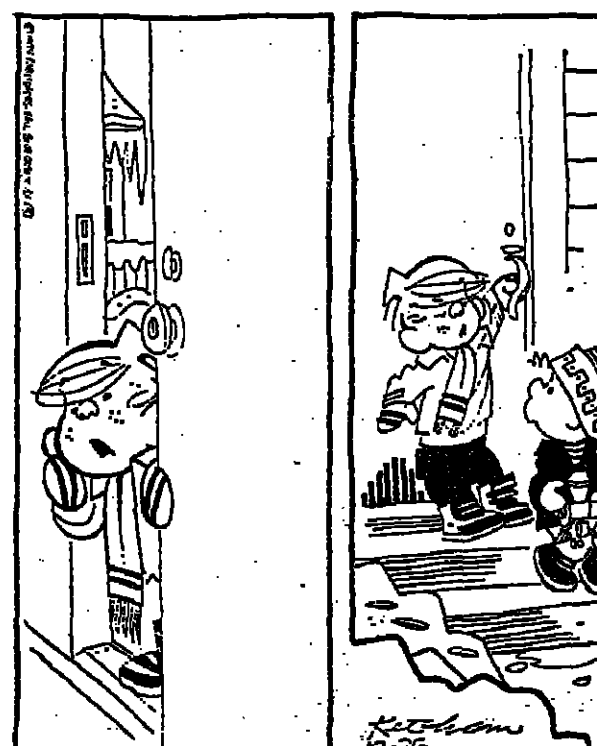
(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada)

[illegible]

**RIP
KIRBY**

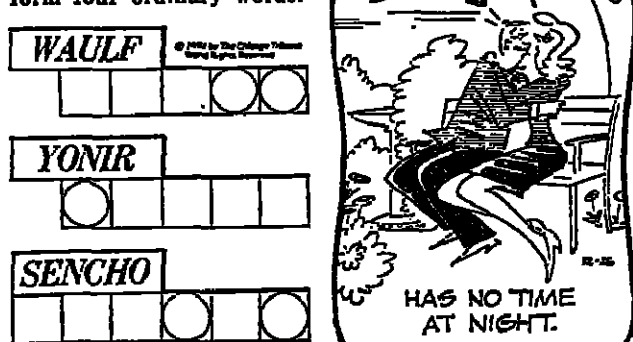


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE.—that scrambled word game
by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



DEHEAB				

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: BERTH RUMMY MURMUR PLUNGE

Answer: Had a Christmas time. HERRY

(Answer choice C) *Unsubstantiated*—mean!

Starr Named Coach of Packers

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (UPI)—Vince Lombardi, the Packers' coach, was named head coach of the Green Bay Packers yesterday.

Lombardi moved to Washington, D.C., to become the head coach of the Washington Redskins. The Packers' head coach, Vince Lombardi, was named head coach of the Green Bay Packers yesterday.

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Bart Starr
Head of the Pack.

more. Injuries cut short his college career and he finished as a bench-warmer.

Now Starr, who will be 41 on Jan. 9, has a three-year contract in one of professional sports' most glamorous positions.

He is only the Packers' eighth coach since the team began play in 1921.

Curly Lambeau was the first, and he led the squad until 1949.

He was followed by Gene Ronzani, Lisle Blackbourn, Scooter McLean and Lombardi.

Since Lombardi left, the team has posted only two winning campaigns.

Jimmy (the Greek) Snyder, the odds-maker, believes the home-field advantage is worth "a little bit over three points" in playoff games.

During the season, it varies between two and three points," Snyder said by phone from Miami. "But it's definitely a factor."

In the case of the Pittsburgh-Oakland American Conference game, Snyder said that if the game were being played in Pittsburgh, it would be rated even.

But with the Raiders at home, Pittsburgh is a six-point underdog in Snyder's estimate.

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"The Rams have a one-point better rating as a team than Minnesota," Snyder said. "But I gave the Vikings three for the home field and two for (Fran) Tarkenton as a quarterback over (James) Harris."

Lewis has twice fought champion Jose Napoles for the world crown. He was outpointed in the first bout and was stopped in 11 rounds in Mexico in the second.

The trotter this year also won her second straight Roosevelt International, and finished the year with \$709,789 in career earnings. She now is the eighth leading all-time money-winner.

Plans now call for Delmonica Hanover to remain in training in early January. In February, she will be shipped to Hamburg, and Fromminger will drive her in several major European contests, including the Grand Prix of Bavaria in Munich and the Ellflop in Stockholm.

Wolpack center Louis Alcamo then recovered N.C. State's inside kick and three plays later, quarterback Dave Buckley dove one yard for another touchdown. Fullback Stan Fritts then went through a hole at right guard for the tying extra point.

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Road Leads to Losses

Home Is the Best Place To Be in NFL Playoffs

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (UPI)—How much does the home field count in a National Football League playoff game?

"Weather won't be a factor," Chuck Knox, the coach of the Los Angeles Rams, said, referring to the anticipated chill in Bloomington, Minn., where the Rams will face the Vikings for the National Football Conference title on Sunday. "Weather doesn't block or tackle."

Perhaps not, but statistics show that the home team has won nine of the last 10 post-season games over the last two years in the NFL, including all four last weekend.

In the five years of the current playoff format, home teams have won 20 of the 35 games, a 71.4 percentage, or almost three of every four games.

George Allen, for all his opening-game magic and "future is now" mystique, has never won a playoff game on the road, either at Los Angeles or Washington. And although Bud Grant insists that "I don't see weather as a factor," the Minnesota coach was quick to ship his troops south to Tulsa, Okla., for three days last week to sharpen up for the 30-14 victory over the Cardinals.

Jimmy (the Greek) Snyder, the odds-maker, believes the home-field advantage is worth "a little bit over three points" in playoff games.

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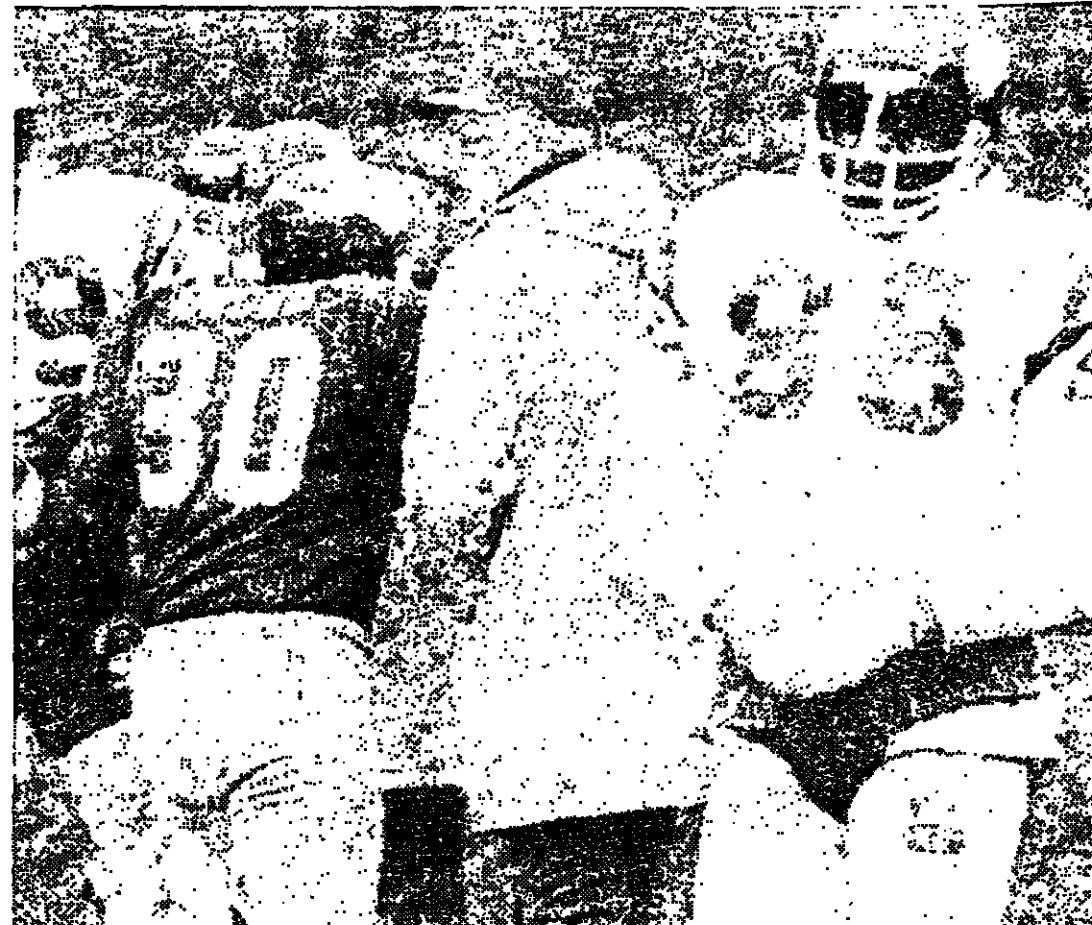
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IN THE POCKET—Vikings' coach Bud Grant, center, keeps his hands out of the cold, while his players, Bill Brown and Alan Page, take part in workout in Bloomington, Minn.

Stabler Makes Raiders the Favorite

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (UPI)—"Oakland is the team to beat. They've got the best record and they have had the best all-around performances. They beat Miami which is still a damn good club any day." So said Joe Greene, the defensive tackle for the Pittsburgh Steelers, the team that will take on the Raiders in Oakland on Sunday with the American Football Conference championship at stake.

"You just know it's going to be a real tough, knock down, drag out kind of game," added Greene's teammate, Franco Harris.

Most authorities choose the Raiders to win and the matter largely comes down to this proposition: for the quarterback position, who would you prefer to have on your team, Ken Stabler or Terry Bradshaw?

Even though Bradshaw was spectacular in Pittsburgh's decisive playoff victory over Buffalo on Sunday, not many would take him over Stabler, even more brilliant in Oakland's dramatic triumph over Miami on Saturday.

"My best game in the pros," was what Bradshaw said of his performance. The big blond has never been consistent and it is not known if he can, under the strains of playoff conditions, put solid games together back to back.

Stabler can. On the heels of his destruction of the Miami defense, Stabler is being acclaimed the best quarterback in pro football. Further confirmation will come on Sunday when he must stand up to the best pass rush in the league, featuring Greene and L.C. Greenwood, Dwight White and Ernie Holmes.

The winning team will go on to the Super Bowl to play the National Conference champion, either Los Angeles or Minnesota. The Vikings have been to two prior Super Bowls, 1969 and 1974, and lost both; Oakland to one, 1967.

Lions Retain Forzano

DETROIT, Dec. 25 (UPI)—Rick Forzano, who took over the Detroit Lions head coaching job when Don McCafferty died last July, has signed a three-year contract. Forzano, 46, directed the club to a 7-7 season after the Lions lost their first four games.

Earlier this season, the two played again in Pittsburgh and Oakland won, 17-0. Bradshaw roomed the sidelines that afternoon, chiding the game on a clipboard, as Joe Gilliam was the quarterback of an impotent Steeler offense.

In Oakland, a few of the Raiders lingered around television sets to watch the Steelers belt the Bills. One was Dan Connors, the middle linebacker. "I have a lot more respect for Bradshaw," he said. "He's the whole key—a big, strong runner when his receivers are covered. It was his running as well as passing that dominated the game. We can't let him get outside."

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To refresh the memory, the famous "ricochet game" came in the 1973 playoffs in Pittsburgh when Harris caught a pass that had bounced off the Raiders' Jack Tatum and ran for the touchdown that won the game, 13-7.

Last year, the Raiders wiped out the Steelers in a divisional playoff, 33-14, as Stabler completed 11 of 17 pass attempts in Oakland.

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Art Buchwald

Stories You Won't See

WASHINGTON—If 1975 is anything like 1974, we can expect to see many wild newspaper stories. I can't tell you what they will be but I can predict that these are the stories that you will not be reading in your paper next year.



Buchwald

TEHRAN—The oil-producing countries meeting here today announced that they were lowering the price of oil by \$4 a barrel. The Shah of Iran told newspapermen, "We made a mistake when we raised the price of oil as it hurt the economies of most of the countries we deal with. To make it up to them, we plan to roll back prices to 1970. The goodwill of the world is more important to the oil countries than the few extra dollars that are at stake. We hope everyone will forget how in a weak moment we let greed get the best of us."

WASHINGTON—President Ford announced today he was going to take strong measures to turn around the economic slump in this country. He told reporters, "I've been very busy and I've decided to take a stand. Government controls are the only answer to the problems we face. Appealing to the good sense of the American people is the stupid thing any president could do."

NEW YORK—Muhammad Ali admitted to Howard Cosell on

U.K. Wine Sales Are Expected to Match '73 Figure

LONDON, Dec. 25 (UPI)—Wine sales in Britain in 1974 are now expected to match last year's record of 78.5 million gallons—or nine bottles per head, according to the Wine and Spirit Association.

David Rutherford, chairman, commented that "if we show a slight plus in sales over last year—when they went up 26.6 per cent—we will have done well."

But this, he pointed out, was in volume of wine sold. The trade has experienced some slowing from the more expensive to cheaper types of wine "so the traders' profit margins have been hit."

This trend has undoubtedly helped Italian wine sales to a further sensational rise after a 1973 performance when they went up by 129 per cent. It means that Italy has overtaken West Germany as the second-biggest Commonwealth market supplier of wine to Britain.

television last night that he wasn't the greatest fighter of all time or, for that matter, even now. "There are probably 9 or 10 heavyweights as good or better than I will ever be."

"I've been lucky during my career but I can't last. There's something wrong with boxing when someone will pay a huge sum of money to see a bum like me \$5 million for one night's work. I'm just not worth it."

WASHINGTON—Nelson Rockefeller has applied for a loan from Bebe Rebozo to buy a home in Florida. Rockefeller said, "I was either getting the loan or having to sell my wife's jewels. As ever, one knows I'm not a rich man and I don't think I've done anything wrong."

PARIS—The French government announced today that it was giving up its desire to be a world power and would take a back seat in any future international negotiations. A spokesman said, "The United States has always done what's best for France and, in the future, we'll let it speak for us on all substantive matters."

GENEVA—The price of gold dropped to \$35 an ounce when world speculators bought Italian lire and English pounds instead. A banker said, "We consider the lire and the pound the two strongest currencies in Europe and we don't want to be stuck with gold when they are revealed upward."

MOSCOW—Henry Kissinger told reporters today that he made a big mistake in his last negotiations with the Russians. "They really made a fool of me and I'm walking away from this conference empty-handed. This isn't the first time it's been done to me. I guess my weakness is that I trust everyone I talk to. I should be more careful but diplomacy really isn't my forte and if I had to do it all over again, I would have stayed at Harvard."

WASHINGTON—George Meany of the AFL-CIO said at a dinner last night that one of the reasons for high prices was exorbitant labor demands that were preventing businesses from making a profit. "It is time," he said, "the unions worked harder and longer, and stopped saying, 'Gimme, gimme, gimme.'"

NEW YORK—Walker Cronkite last night on the CBS News told his show twice. Cronkite explained on the air that, after he finished the first time and said, "and that's the way it is," he realized it wasn't that way at all so he decided to do it again.

PALEOLITHIC SITES MOSCOW, Dec. 25 (UPI)—Soviet archaeologists have discovered 10 Stone Age settlements in Kazakhstan dating back 15,000 to 20,000 years, according to Tass news agency.

Dr. Henri Tagmon who is president of the European Organization for Research on Treatment of Cancer.

Cooperation on Cancer Studies

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (UPI)—The Brussels-edited, London-published European Journal of Cancer provides monthly some 90-odd pages of extremely tough reading. Phrases and formulas are delivered in lottiest ink; the elegantly casual bedside reading is not recommended as casual bedside reading to a nononcologist.

The text is complicated, admitted editor Henri Tagmon, a former Harvard instructor and a former associate professor at Cornell. "But then we are dealing with an extremely complicated subject."

So complicated indeed, he added, that no single nation can hope to cope with it efficiently. The only way out of the biological, biochemical and clinical maze is through real international cooperation and coordination of efforts.

Dr. Tagmon, professor of chemotherapy and clinical oncology at the Institute Jules Bordet, the tumor center of the University of Brussels, was recently elected president of the European Organization for Research on Treatment of Cancer, a closely knit organization of some 800 cancer researchers from both the clinical and laboratory fields.

"It is not that Europe suffers from any shortage of eminently qualified oncologists," said Dr. Tagmon. "This continent has probably as many of them as the United States, but unlike the United States, we have no European federal agency to promote coordinated cancer research and cancer research and fully utilize available information."

"The Americans carry out their work in a continental context, with the National Cancer Institute inspiring and correlating research in all the 50 states. Here, each small nation has its own national health agency, working only within its own national borders. Communication between scientists suffers, duplication of effort occurs, and valuable time and talent are wasted."

In 1962 some semblance of order was brought to the scrambled European cancer research scene. A group of tumor biologists from nine countries came together to form EORTC, to establish lines of communication, pool knowledge and plan future research. EORTC today, though not as complex as the subject with which it deals, is an intricate network. There are a number of clinical and pre-clinical cooperative groups, cooperative research groups and research information clubs dealing with specific such as hematocarcinoma, choriocarcinoma and melanoma. A screening program for anti-cancer agents is well under way. Symposia and courses are arranged from time to time. Several publications are issued periodically, among them the European Journal of Cancer, considered (by those who can read it) as one of the world's five leading platforms in its fields.

Can a general practitioner understand the text? "I don't believe so," said Dr. Tagmon. "Even between oncologists it may be difficult reading. The papers published are running reports on research in very specific fields and a lung cancer man tends to use a different vocabulary from, say, that of a bone cancer man."

The professor and his associates must surely have made a lot of friends in the past 12 years. But, he indicated, they need a lot more friends.

"Our operating budget is very limited," said Dr. Tagmon. "We need money. We are operating now mainly on a grant from the American National Cancer Institute but the Americans will surely expect us to stand on our own legs in another two or three years. That's why we are trying to form a group named Friends of the EORTC to raise money for us, from strictly European sources. I believe we are working on a significant proposition and

material often proved tough going. "The hardest job physically was hoisting those garbage cans in Miami," says McKuen. "I was aching everywhere. I don't know what they put in those cans. I must have been bricks."

Driving a cab in New York was also miserable, he said. "Those cab drivers! Every time they get paid, driving a cab in New York City is really taking your life in your hands."

He is also a recording star, in demand for stage and television appearances, his songs sung by other entertainers round the world.

He was born in a Salvation Army hospital in California. His mother was a waitress and dance hall hostess. He never knew his father.

He says that his recent encounter in search of book material often proved tough going.

His stint as a waiter included an attempt to balance a tray on

his hands which cost him \$17 for broken crockery.

Of his odd-job tour which will take him to about 48 states before he finishes in February or March, McKuen said: "You hear a lot of talk around the country about how disenchanted everyone is, but people are not really as disenchanted as you would think. There's a good attitude."

McKuen says he has not yet succeeded in finishing a job without being recognized by someone. "My voice is the giveaway," says the husky-voiced singer.

"Some of the double takes people do are funny," he says. "In Miami a woman came out on the lawn to pick up her newspaper just as I was lifting one of her trash cans, she said, 'Good God, I'm still asleep,' and staggered back inside her house."

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